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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

MARCH 2, 1918

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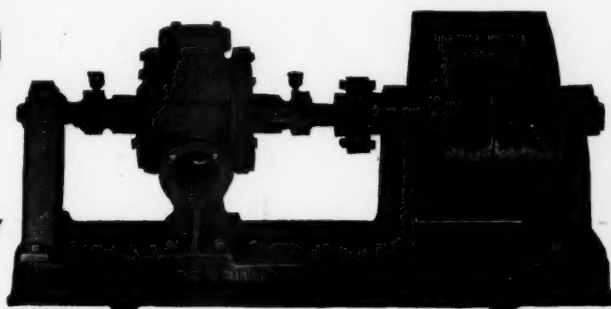
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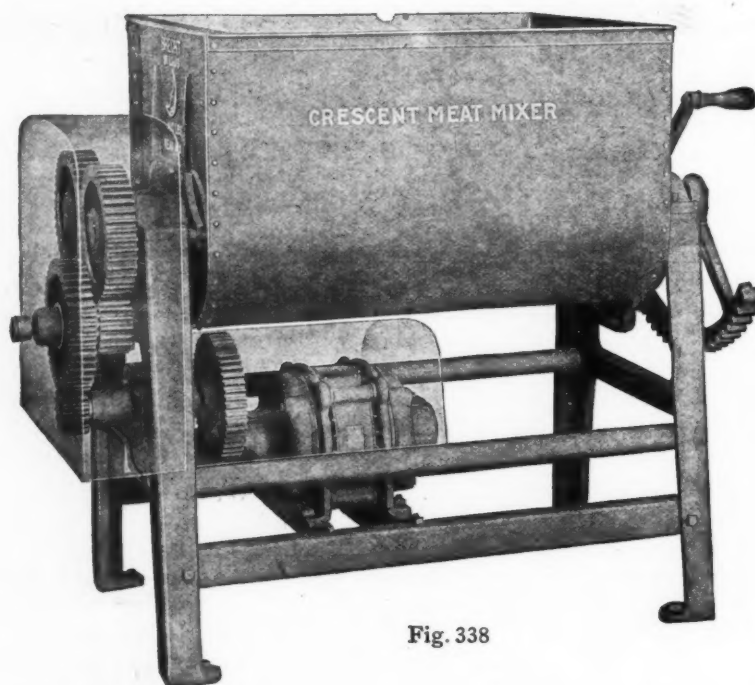


Fig. 338

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 9

Reasons for Continuing "Meatless Days"

The Federal Food Administration will not accede to the request of livestock interests for a discontinuance of the "meatless day" order as applied to beef, mutton and lamb. These interests have been clamoring for a removal of the restrictions, hoping for an increased demand which would enable them to get higher prices for their stock.

The government authorities call attention to the continued need for meat conservation, in order to supply our own and the allied forces abroad. They say that a measure to boost meat prices for the benefit of the producer is not justified. The official statement of the Food Administration is as follows:

The Food Administration has received demands from cattle and sheep growers in many parts of the country that beef, mutton and lamb should be removed from the conservation rules with regard to meatless days. In the face of high prices for feed some growers are faced with losses, and are hoping thereby for higher prices of meat.

It is desirable to bear in mind that the meatless day is simply and solely for the purpose of enabling us to feed the Allies by saving on our meat consumption. The meatless day was instituted as a device to this end because it places the burden of saving on those classes who are most able to do so.

From the first of November, when the meatless day was instituted, to the end of February, the estimated slaughter of cattle in the United States will amount to a minimum of 3,800,000,000 pounds of beef. The exports of beef to the Allies during this period will reach approximately 165,000,000 pounds, or less than 5 per cent. of the total. This is considerably less than it is highly desirable that we should have exported to them.

The stocks of beef in the cold storage warehouses will be approximately the same at the end of February that they were at the end of October, and we could have done somewhat better had there been more cars available. The average pre-war export of beef for four months was about 25,000,000 pounds, and therefore the amount of conservation realized has been roughly 140,000,000 pounds.

During the same period of four months, since November 1, the estimated production of pork products will be approximately 5,500,000,000 pounds. Of this, we will have, by the end of February, exported approximately 400,000,000 pounds. The pre-war average rate of exports would have amounted to approximately 200,000,000 pounds for such a period.

It is important to note that the consumption of beef and pork products for the United States averaged 11 pounds per capita per month under pre-war conditions, and that they averaged 12.25 pounds per month per capita in 1917—an increase of about 10 per cent.—whereas the numbers of our cattle and

hogs have not increased in this ratio per capita.

In other words, our national consumption has increased at a faster rate than our production, and therefore without the meatless day we would not have been in position to have exported as much as even the pre-war average amounts. Therefore, the actual saving is more than is apparent by the comparison of direct figures.

It would seem to be contended by the people who are objecting either that the meat production is sufficient to afford us the exports necessary for the Allies, without meatless days, in which case the meatless day could have had no effect; or alternatively, that the meatless day has been a success and has enabled us to make this saving for exports.

That the exports are absolutely vital needs no proof, further than the statement of the ration at present in force in Europe among the Allies, which has been reduced to approximately one pound of meats of all kinds per week per capita, or less than 30 per cent. of the present American consumption, and it is today at so low a figure as to tend to diminish the morale and resistance of the Allies. We are doing our best to increase the amount of exports, and can only do so by the rigid conservation of the American people.

The situation in mutton and lamb is somewhat different. We do not export this kind of meat to the Allies. On the other hand, the Food Administration's recommendation that it should not be used on the voluntary meatless Tuesday is simply because if its use were confined to the other six days it would displace a certain amount of beef and pork, whereas if it were left open to eat mutton and lamb on Tuesday an equivalent amount of beef and pork would be consumed on other days in the week. Further, the recommendation of the Administration was that mutton and lamb should be used on the other six days in preference to beef and pork.

May Use More Mutton and Lamb.

The situation is now somewhat changed, as the season of marketing mutton and lambs raised entirely for meat purposes is now on in some sections of the west, and the Food Administration in Washington has recommended to the State Food Administrators that the restriction as to mutton and lamb in those states to which this western product is available should be taken off the recommendations as to the meatless day until the 15th of April. This product under present transportation conditions does not appreciably reach the eastern sections of the United States, and therefore it has not been made an exception to the meatless days in that area.

The Food Administration would be glad to receive any suggestion as to any more equitable method by which the consumption of meat could be reduced than through the meatless day, which could be carried out within the powers granted by Congress. If

the many people who have assisted us in the accumulation of exportable stocks of meat products during the last three months could receive the expressions of gratitude with which these shipments are now being received in Europe among the Allies, they would feel amply rewarded for the sacrifices which they have made, and the animal raisers in the west would themselves feel that it has been an accomplishment for which the American people can be distinctly proud.

TAKES CONTROL OF FERTILIZERS.

President Wilson, by a proclamation signed February 25, has required all persons, partnerships, firms, corporations, and associations, except those specifically exempted by the Food Control Act, engaged in the business of importing, manufacturing, storing, or distributing fertilizers or fertilizer ingredients, to secure licenses on or before March 20, 1918. Exception is also made insofar as licenses have been issued under the proclamation of the President relating to ammonia, ammoniacal liquors, and ammonium sulphate.

The proclamation and regulations issued thereunder provide that the Secretary of Agriculture shall carry into effect the provisions of the Food Control Act and shall supervise and direct the exercise of the powers and authority thereby given to the President as far as the same apply to fertilizers and fertilizer ingredients. Licenses shall bear the signature of the Secretary of Agriculture, to whom reports must be made when required, and the Secretary of Agriculture is given authority to cause his representatives to inspect any business licensed under the proclamation, with the provision that no unauthorized disclosure of information concerning any business shall be made.

Applications for licenses must be made to the Law Department, License Division, United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C., upon forms prepared for that purpose. In the enforcement of the regulations the Secretary will be assisted by the following committee: Charles W. Merrill, chairman; C. L. Alsberg, Karl F. Kellerman, A. E. Taylor, F. W. Brown and L. L. Summers.

MEXICO BARS DISEASED CATTLE.

The Mexican Government has decided to enforce strictly measures to prevent the importation into Mexico from the United States of tubercular cattle. It is asserted that the bringing in of diseased cattle from north of the Rio Grande, where the American meat inspection service make their slaughter impossible, has caused epidemics in Mexico.

Sensational Disclosures in Packers' Hearing

The hearings concerning meat packers' affairs in connection with the meat and livestock investigation by the Federal Trade Commission were resumed this week in Chicago. Having had more time to search packers' letter files, Attorney Francis J. Heney made some "startling revelations," according to the reports sent out to the press of the country.

On Monday Mr. Heney made the charge that the packers knew in advance that Herbert Hoover was to be appointed Food Administrator, and that Joseph P. Cotton would be appointed head of the Meat Division. Just how this constituted a crime or a misdemeanor he did not state, but he gave the impression that there was something peculiar about it.

This advance information did not enable the packers to prevent the formulation of regulations by Mr. Hoover and Mr. Cotton under which they practically control packinghouse operations for the Government. Neither did it prevent the adoption of regulations by which the profits of every packer in the country, big and little, are specifically held to a certain figure. Neither did it prevent the shaping of these profit limitations so that the packers charged by Mr. Heney with having "advance information" were put under particularly severe profit restrictions, more so than any other packers. Neither did it prevent Mr. Cotton from telling the packers what they must pay for hogs.

Mr. Heney also brought out the startling fact that packers' employees were working for the Government, at Washington and elsewhere. Press dispatches suggested that these men were "planted" in the Government service by the packers for their own purposes.

Mr. Heney did not reveal the fact that the Government had begged the packers to provide these men—each an expert in his line—so that war work might be speeded up. He did not "reveal" the fact that one whole battalion of refrigerating experts was furnished by two Chicago packers alone from their forces, and enlisted in the Government service and sent to France to build and operate the cold storage plants for providing fresh meat to our soldiers. He did not suggest that the packers "planted" this battalion of men in the Government service.

While Mr. Heney was silent on these points, Mr. Hoover was not. So far as the experts loaned to the Food Administration are concerned, Mr. Hoover issued a public statement for the Food Administration, in which he said:

On behalf of, and out of consideration for, the men referred to in the packers' investigation at Chicago yesterday, who are, or have been, employed in the Food Administration, I wish to say that none of the men referred to have had anything whatever to do with the regulation or control of the packing trade. They are employed in other directions, and are not now paid by the packers.

From time to time, as in these cases, many men are tried out temporarily in the Food Administration, and if they are able to give the time and prove to have the devotion, experience and skill necessary for this work, they are required to resign from any connection that would involve any conflict of interest before they become permanent employees of the Administration.

All of the men referred to have rendered

valuable service to the Government at considerable sacrifice to themselves, and there is no question whatever as to their loyalty to the public interest.

(Signed) HERBERT HOOVER.

Packers Look After Their Interests.

On Wednesday Mr. Heney made another sensational discovery. He found by searching the packers' private letter files that they actually employed agents to represent their interests at Washington. This was heralded in the newspapers as a terribly incriminating fact. One of these agents was a former private secretary to a member of Congress, a newspaper man of high standing and wide acquaintance, who might be expected to be of valuable assistance to his employers in keeping them posted on legislative matters.

The day after this "discovery" was announced the agent referred to made a statement in Washington in which he said his employment was no secret. Everybody knew of it; he was proud to work for such big men as Thomas E. Wilson and others, and he had no apologies to make for engaging in a perfectly legitimate occupation.

This was the trend of the "evidence" introduced at the Chicago hearing by Mr. Heney. In this connection the Chicago newspapers during the same period published an interview with Mr. Heney in which he formally announced that he would be a candidate for governor of California at the election this coming fall.

FOOD PRICE FIXING NOT PLANNED.

General price fixing on agricultural products is not a part of the policy of the United States Food Administration and will not be attempted. Food Administrator Hoover announced this in a statement designed to reassure farmers who are apprehensive that the government might set maximum prices on what they have to sell.

"There appears to be a great deal of misinformation, circulated among the agricultural communities as to the policy and scope of the food administration with relation to price-fixing," said Mr. Hoover. "I wish to say at once and emphatically that the food administration is not a price-fixing body, except with regard to certain commodities, which are today dominated by wholly abnormal oversens commercial relations, and the surrounding factors with regard to which are such as to project great dangers both against the farming community and at the same time the consuming community.

"The two commodities under regulation are sugar and wheat. With the further exception of cases in which it has intervened purely as a friendly intermediary between organized producers and consumers, the food administration has no authority and no desire to fix prices on the products of agriculture."

DECEMBER OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT.

Official government reports of the output of oleomargarine for the month of December, as shown by revenue stamp sales, indicate that the production for that month was 450,428 pounds colored and 33,767,328 pounds uncolored, or a total of 34,217,756 pounds. This was nearly four million pounds more than for the preceding month, and over eleven million pounds greater than for the same month last year. The past year has seen the greatest production in the history of the industry. Official government figures, based on stamp sales, showing oleomargarine production in the United States for the past year, are as follows:

	Pounds.
December, 1916	23,122,828
January, 1917	18,817,971
February	21,122,727
March	21,659,014
April	25,145,605
May	23,119,246
June	17,892,594
July	16,797,129
August	20,932,344
September	28,852,903
October	33,467,191
November	30,567,861
December	34,217,756

SWIFT & COMPANY IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Consul General A. L. M. Gottschalk of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, reports that by a recent official decree the Companhia Swift do Brazil is authorized to continue to operate with an increased capital. The capital as originally stated was \$500,000, but it has recently been increased to \$3,000,000. The company will engage in the packing business at Rio de Janeiro.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Compañía Swift de Montevideo, held at Montevideo, Uruguay, it was decided to increase the capital of the company from \$4,136,800 to \$6,205,200, in view of the continued expansion of the company's packing plant. The capacity of killing floors, refrigerating chambers, docks, etc., has been considerably increased. It was further decided to issue the new stock immediately, giving preference to present stockholders. The increase in capital was approved by the Uruguayan Government.

Delays in Mail Delivery

We are receiving many complaints of the late delivery of The National Provisioner at various points throughout the United States and abroad. This is due entirely to the congestion of all matter carried over the railroads, and all magazines and publications are being delayed for the same reason.

Our publication is mailed at the same regular hour as it has been for many years past, but the delay in delivery by the U. S. postal service is due to the abnormal situation. We trust our subscribers will kindly be patient under the circumstances.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

Would Extend Government Food Regulation

The Food Administration signified its desire some time ago to be granted legal authority for food regulation in ways in which it can act at present only by consent of those regulated. Congress has been asked to give wider and specific authority for such regulation. Objection to placing this power directly in the hands of the Food Administrator has caused the proposed legislation to be so framed as to put the power in the hands of the President, to be delegated or retained by him, as he sees fit.

Congressman A. F. Lever, of South Carolina, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, last week introduced in the House the bill giving such authority to the President to regulate the use of foodstuffs, either in manufacturing or for consumptive purposes. Congressman Lever was the author of the original Food Administration measures passed last year, and has taken the lead in Congress in all these measures for the conservation of our food resources in the effort to win the war.

The text of the latest Lever bill is as follows:

To provide further for the nation security and common defense by the conservation of foodstuffs, feeds, and materials necessary for the production, manufacture, and preservation of foodstuffs and feeds.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that by reason of the existence of a state of war, it is essential for the national security and common defense for the successful prosecution of the war by the United States and other nations now or hereafter associated with it in the war, and for the support and maintenance of the Army and Navy adequately to conserve and secure a more equable distribution of foodstuffs, feeds, materials, and equipment necessary for the production, manufacture, and preservation of foodstuffs and feeds, by conferring the authorities and powers and imposing the duties and penalties hereinafter set forth.

Sec. 2. That whenever the President shall find that limiting, regulating, or prohibiting the use, preparation, sale, or waste of any foodstuffs by any person operating a public eating place; or prescribing a reduction in non-essential use of food and feed materials by regulating the ingredients and methods of manufacture or preparation to be used by any manufacturer in the manufacture or preparation of any foodstuffs or feed; or limiting, regulating, or prohibiting the use or waste of food or feed materials by any manufacturer in the manufacture, or preparation, or preservation of any non-essential foodstuffs, feeds, or other articles or commodities; or limiting or prohibiting by any manufacturer the use or waste of any foodstuff or feed for any other purpose than food or feed, or the use or waste of any material necessary for the production, manufacture, or preservation of any foodstuff or feed for any other purpose than such production, manufacture, or preservation; or prescribing the more equable and economic distribution of foodstuffs and feeds by limiting and regulating the sale, purchase, and distribution by any manufacturer or person engaged in the business of distributing foodstuffs, feeds, or materials or equipment necessary for the production, manufacture, or preservation of foodstuffs or feeds, is essential in order to assure an adequate supply or prevent the wasteful or uneconomic use or distribution thereof, or in order to provide for the Army or Navy, or any other use connected with the national security and defense, he is authorized from time to time to make proclamation of such findings of fact and give not less than five days' public

notice of the extent of the limitation, reduction, regulation, or prohibition so necessitated. Whenever such notice shall have been given and shall remain unrevoked, the President is authorized to make and issue rules and regulations as hereinafter expressly authorized:

(a) Limiting, regulating, or prohibiting the use, preparation, sale, or waste of any foodstuffs, by any person operating a public eating place.

(b) Prescribing a reduction in non-essential use of food and feed materials by regulating the ingredients and methods of manufacture or preparation to be used by any manufacturer in the manufacture or preparation of any foodstuffs or feed.

(c) Limiting, regulating, or prohibiting the use or waste of food or feed materials by any manufacturer in the manufacture, preparation, or preservation of any non-essential foodstuffs, feeds, or other articles or commodities.



CONGRESSMAN ASBURY F. LEVER.
Chairman House Committee on Agriculture and Author
of the War Food Bills.

(d) Limiting or prohibiting by any manufacturer the use or waste of any foodstuffs or feed for any other purposes than food or feed, or the use or waste of any material necessary for the production, manufacture, or preservation of any foodstuff or feed for any other purpose than such production, manufacture, or preservation.

(e) Prescribing the more equable and economic distribution of foodstuffs and feeds by limiting and regulating the sale, purchase, and distribution by any manufacturer or person engaged in the business of distributing foodstuffs, feeds, or materials or equipment necessary for the production, manufacture, or preservation of foodstuffs or feeds; provided, that this paragraph shall not apply to any farmer or gardener, including livestock farmers, with respect to the products of any farm, garden, or other land owned, leased, or cultivated by him.

The President in carrying out the provisions of this Act may vary such regulations from time to time to meet conditions, and may utilize any department, agency, or officer of the Government.

Sec. 3. That any person who fails or refuses to comply with, or who violates any of the provisions of any rule or regulation issued in accordance with section two of this Act, shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both.

Sec. 4. That the word "person," wherever used in this Act, shall include individuals, partnerships, associations, and corporations. When construing and enforcing the provisions of this Act, the act, omission, or failure of any official, agent, or other person acting for or employed by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation within the scope of his employment or office shall, in every case, also be deemed the act, omission, or failure of such individual, partnership, association, or corporation as well as that of the person. The filing as a part of the records of the Department of State of any regulation issued pursuant to this Act shall be deemed notice of its contents to all the world, and all courts shall take judicial notice thereof.

Sec. 5. That the provisions of this Act shall cease to be in effect when the existing state of war in which the United States is now engaged shall have terminated, and the fact and date of such termination shall be ascertained and proclaimed by the President.

EXPORTS OF MEAT PRODUCTS.

Official Government reports of exports of meat and dairy products for the month of January, just made public, show a falling off in total value of exports of a million and a quarter dollars as compared to January a year ago. The total value was \$40,017,755, compared to \$41,278,433 in January, 1917. Exports of canned beef increased two and a quarter million pounds; fresh beef, 13 million pounds; cured beef, more than a million pounds. But exports of bacon fell off 38 million pounds; hams and shoulders, 10 million pounds; lard, 45 million pounds; neutral lard, over two million pounds; pickled pork, 12 million pounds; lard compounds, 7 million pounds. In fact, trade in many of these commodities was practically decimated.

Exports for the seven months since last June totaled in value 28 million dollars in excess of a similar period a year ago. This increase was largely in values rather than in volume, since the same heavy falling off in pork products and fats is shown in the figures.

A synopsis of export quantities and values for January, with comparisons, is as follows:

	Jan., 1918.	Jan., 1917.
Beef, canned, lbs.	4,044,955	1,799,243
Beef, canned, value	\$1,068,263	\$425,594
Beef, fresh, lbs.	30,852,388	17,412,732
Beef, fresh, value	\$4,781,894	\$2,048,592
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	10,491,998	9,087,807
Beef, pickled, etc., value	\$987,131	\$1,035,833
Oleo oil, lbs.	1,045,503	3,773,584
Oleo oil, value	\$232,666	\$696,002
Bacon, lbs.	53,850,514	91,812,209
Bacon, value	\$14,761,097	\$14,475,626
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	16,494,030	26,578,086
Hams and shoulders, value	\$4,363,892	\$4,520,664
Lard, lbs.	20,706,295	65,061,290
Lard, value	\$5,060,028	\$10,725,117
Neutral lard, lbs.	38,302	2,137,206
Neutral lard, value	\$11,495	\$408,438
Pork, pickled, etc., lbs.	1,546,825	13,180,688
Pork, pickled, etc., value	\$367,838	\$1,958,969
Lard compounds, lbs.	905,946	7,910,466
Lard compounds, value	\$202,831	\$1,070,962

For the seven months ending with January the comparison is as follows:

	7 months, 1916-17.	7 months, 1917-18.
Beef, canned, lbs.	29,146,990	28,854,764
Beef, canned, value	\$8,659,532	\$6,617,749
Beef, fresh, lbs.	120,207,730	88,325,546
Beef, fresh, value	\$18,705,756	\$10,817,677
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	42,197,146	30,805,432
Beef, pickled, etc., value	\$4,950,041	\$3,417,567
Oleo oil, lbs.	10,821,330	47,259,954
Oleo oil, value	\$2,258,760	\$6,990,139
Bacon, lbs.	252,179,409	379,065,112
Bacon, value	\$65,063,676	\$59,329,632
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	120,726,571	154,078,894
Hams and shoulders, value	\$30,726,962	\$26,412,677
Lard, lbs.	129,818,076	245,651,260
Lard, value	\$30,334,916	\$37,652,880
Neutral lard, lbs.	1,297,880	11,549,648
Neutral lard, value	\$329,760	\$1,879,472
Pork, pickled, etc., lbs.	27,578,621	47,886,089
Pork, pickled, etc., value	\$6,236,847	\$6,655,065
Lard compounds, lbs.	19,783,810	32,847,680
Lard compounds, value	\$3,727,435	\$4,283,060

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some special inquiry is made.]

CURING AND PRESERVING MEATS.

A Southern curer writes for information as follows:

Editor, The National Provisioner:

Could you give me directions for curing hams and bacon to get the best results as to palatability and keeping qualities? Can I use borax to get a mild cure; if so, in what quantities?

Unfortunately, food regulations forbid the use of a mild curing agent and preservative like borax, and compel the use of larger quantities of salt to prevent spoiling of the meat. Food theorists who believed in nothing but the so-called "grandmother" preservatives succeeded in engrafting their ideas in the regulations, and they have not yet been eliminated, in spite of the weight of scientific evidence to the contrary.

Meats can be kept much longer and in more palatable and nutritious condition by the use of borax and boric acid, with salt and sugar, than with plain pickle alone, and without fear of any physical injury to the consumer. Salt alone merely expels the serum globules from the meats, while boric acid has the opposite effect; it not only coagulates these globules within the meats, but preserves them. Pickle-soaked meats—that is, meats left too long in brine—are dry and extremely unpalatable, and no amount or any kind of soaking will remedy this condition. On the other hand, meats cured with the aid of boric acid and borax may be left much longer without repickling than if

merely salt-brine cured, and without the evil result.

No packer would use more of this preservative than necessary to accomplish desired results in curing, if only for one reason alone—cost. Meat preservatives endangering health ought to be forbidden, but necessary preservatives not in the least dangerous to health should by all means be allowed in quantity sufficient to insure wholesome, nutritious meats which will keep in that condition for the maximum period, especially at this time.

If we are to have a ham last us, say, twice as long as before "food conservation" set in, let us have a ham that will keep, not only in sound condition, but also palatable and nutritious. "Salt-horse" stuff is neither popular nor healthful.

The English have us "beaten a block" in this connection; they demand their meats packed in borax, and so they are. And why? Simply because the meats, no matter what conditions they may encounter en route, arrive sound, sweet and palatable, absolutely free of "rust," and with the minimum shrinkage.

One of the largest provision houses in England reported on several carloads of hams from Canada: "Arrived in the finest condition imaginable in every respect; no shrinkage; soaked, or washed rather, dried and smoked (some pale-dried); resulting in the finest meat we ever received from Canada; and our customers beg us keep them supplied with this particular cure. Hence kindly see that all the meats shipped us hereafter are thus prepared. Further we have nothing to say, excepting accept our congratulations on your successful curing of meats; and we gladly leave the matter of handling our goods entirely in your hands."

Now, these hams were properly chilled and pumped with a pickle composed of salt, granulated sugar, borax and crystal boric

acid, the whole thoroughly dissolved and amalgamated, testing about 106 degrees on the salometer, and used at 36 degrees F. The meats were then packed in brine until cured, drained and boxed in borax.

It may be added that over there they are strong on color. The report stated "the meats were highly satisfactory in every respect," which includes everything desirable to them, and usually that means the best obtainable.

There is no question as to the beneficial results from the use of borax and boric acid in curing meats, nor as to its non-injuriousness. There is such a thing as use and abuse of anything, of course. But as has been said, the meat curer who used too much borax would be considered in need of a mental examination.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, February 28, 1918.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 or 76 per cent. caustic soda, 5@5.25c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 5c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 6¼@7c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 3¾c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 3@3½c. per lb.; talc, 1½@1¼c. per lb.; silex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil, 31c. per lb.; Lagos palm oil in casks, 32c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, \$3.15@3.25 per gal.; green olive oil, \$2.75 per gal.; Cochin coconut oil, 20@22c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 18½@18¾c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.60@1.70 per gal.; soya bean oil, 18¼@19c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers' 5 per cent. acidity, \$1.70@1.75 per gal.

Prime city tallow, special, 17c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 66c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 52c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 46½@47c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 66c. per lb.; prime packers' grease, 16½@17c. per lb.

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In our last advertisement we showed how Swenson Evaporators were saving over \$30,000,000 worth of coal per year, figuring steam coal at the conservative figure of \$3.50 per ton. But not second in importance are their labor saving features.

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In handling certain liquors where occasional cleaning is necessary we have minimized the cleaning time by easy accessibility.

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

New York and
Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association

Published Weekly by
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GEORGE L. MCCARTHY, President.

HUBERT CILLIS, Vice-President.

OTTO V. SCHRENK, Secretary and Treasurer.

PAUL I. ALDRICH, Editor.

GENERAL OFFICES.

No. 116 Nassau St. (Morton Building), New York,
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HELP THE HONEST DEALERS

With county organizations being rapidly shaped up, and volunteer inspectors to supervise the butcher, grocer, baker, hotel men, and other dealers in foods, it is fairly certain that violations of Food Administration rules will be quickly found and adequately dealt with.

Local food administrators can well let the moderate police activities of their work drop out of sight part of the time, and turn their attention to another side of food administration—the constructive side of helping merchants in the food-distributing trades to bring about improvements in their business methods.

About six trades are called upon to bear the brunt of food saving—the butchers, grocers, bakers, hotel and restaurant men, dealers in confectionery and ice cream, and the flour millers. One after another these trades have been swung in line with the food law, and called upon to carry an almost overwhelming portion of readjustment, not merely working for greater efficiency in their own methods, but meeting the criticism of the public and undertaking to change the public's daily habits.

In each case trade leaders quickly saw that teamwork was necessary to meet the crisis.

Trade organizations have been strengthened and their membership increased during the past few months, with the result that reforms desired for years, but impossible of accomplishment on the old competitive individual basis, have been put into effect through teamwork, the adoption of the cash-and-carry plan, standardization of prices and profits, elimination of waste and duplicate service, shortening of store hours.

Local food administrators will find for each profiteer and violator of regulations 50 merchants in their territory eager to work with them and with one another. The profiteer or crook, when caught, will usually be some obscure dealer, whereas the merchants backing up the Food Administration with intelligent, loyal teamwork will be the leading business men of the community.

This spirit of team work is so definite in most communities that the local administrator will have no difficulty in locating and utilizing it, even if it is not yet prominent. It certainly exists, and can be crystallized, organized and directed for constructive ends.

This seems to be the proper handle by which to take hold of local food administration now. Help your neighbors who distribute foods to organize so that they may help themselves and the public, and they will amply take care of your violators.

WHAT NEXT?

Newspaper dispatches report the investigator for the Federal Trade Commission as charging meat packers with having had a foreknowledge of the appointment of Herbert Hoover as Federal Food Administrator and Joseph P. Cotton as head of the Meat Division under Mr. Hoover, and with having used that knowledge to their own advantage.

Since the appointment of Mr. Hoover and Mr. Cotton the meat packing industry has been put under a special set of regulations which practically make it a Government-operated institution, and which limit profits to a specified and fixed percentage. The Meat Division has also told packers the minimum price they must pay for hogs, and intimated that that and other prices for livestock would be increased if necessary to protect the farmer.

If these are the "advantages" accruing to the packers from the alleged foreknowledge of the plans of the Food Administration, it is hard to see what good such foreknowledge was to them!

The same dispatches quote the investigator as referring mysteriously to the appointment of packers' employees in the Government service, and alleging that such appointments were a result of the foreknowledge of the plans of the Food Administration.

It is even more difficult to understand just what is meant by this mysterious charge.

It is no secret that packers' employees have gone into the Government service. Aside from their patriotic desire to serve their country in its time of need, it is well known that the Government asked—nay, pleaded—for their services. Skilled packinghouse executives and technical men were needed, both at Washington and in the field, and the Government was eager to get them.

To say that packers "planted" their men in the Government service for evil purposes, or even for selfish purposes, is to reveal the character of the attack now being made on them. Even Mr. Hoover could not allow such an aspersion to pass unnoticed. At once he issued an official statement over his own signature denying the evil inference of the reports, and concluding as follows:

All of the men referred to have rendered valuable service to the Government at considerable sacrifice to themselves, and there is no question whatever as to their loyalty to the public interest.

But the newspapers spread these misstatements broadcast, and the public mind was again prejudiced, which was probably the result intended.

COTTON AS A FOOD PLANT

Though the Federal Food Administration has put cottonseed products under its food regulations, it is notable that the Government seldom booms cottonseed products as a means of adding to the food supply. Even as late as last week, in its order requiring the use of 20 per cent. of cereal substitutes in the making of bread, the Food Administration apparently avoids mention of cottonseed flour, although it specifically recommends peanut meal, soya bean meal, milo meal, kaffir meal, taro flour, banana flour, and so on ad libitum.

It is suggested, and not denied, that the reason for this "pussyfooting" on the subject of cottonseed products is the fear of encouraging the Southern weakness for "all-cotton" farming, to the exclusion of a diversification of food crops. There may be reason for this fear, but it is not complimentary to the patriotism of the Southern farmer.

A Southern expert suggests that it is possible to raise ten per cent. more cotton on ten per cent. less acreage, and thus increase the production of both cottonseed food products and other grain and food crops as desired. It might be worth while for the Government to give this idea a whirl through its extensive publicity machinery, and see if good results could not be obtained, thereby doing justice to a long-neglected food product while still achieving its own wise ends.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Rath Packing Company, Waterloo, Iowa, has increased its capital stock from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

Field & Company, packers, of Owensboro, Ky., have increased their capital stock from \$15,000 to \$30,000.

The capital stock of Blumenstock & Reid Co., Cleveland, Ohio, has been increased from \$125,000 to \$200,000.

Sections of the plant of the Conway Cotton Oil & Gin Company, Conway, Ark., which were recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt.

Fire practically destroyed the fertilizer plant of the Schmadel Packing & Ice Company at the north end of Fulton avenue, Evansville, Ind.

The Graf Packing Company, Shawnee, Okla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by George B. Graf, Julius Greenlee and E. L. Graf.

R. K. Dehler and A. H. Rees, of 150 Nassau street, New York City, and C. W. Harlow, of Jersey City, N. J., have incorporated the Federal Soap Corporation, New York, N. Y., with a capital stock of \$30,000.

The organization of a company for the purpose of establishing a peanut oil and feed mill at Marianna, Fla., is planned by D. P. Caniels, S. A. Daffin and M. L. Dekle.

Factory buildings have been purchased at Weatherford, Tex., by J. R. Fleming & Co., of Fort Worth, Tex., and will be remodeled and equipped for the manufacture of peanut products.

Bridges Cattle Company, Avon Park, Fla., has been incorporated, with C. A. Skipper as president; D. L. Skipper, vice-president, and C. F. Lanier, secretary and treasurer. Capital stock, \$300,000.

The Alabama Fish Company, Indianapolis, Ind., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$1,000, to deal in meats, poultry, fish, etc. The incorporators are Roy Hickman, Charles Wagner and others.

I. W. Bullard, 56 years old, manager of Swift & Company's Milwaukee (Wis.) branch, died at his home, 933 Hackett avenue, Milwaukee, from pneumonia. Mr. Bullard is survived by his widow and one daughter.

The Montgomery Oil & Feed Company, Montgomery, Ala., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000, with G. F. Mertins as president; J. R. Montgomery, vice-president, and B. L. Gaddis, secretary and treasurer.

Josiah Smith Phenyle Co., Inc., Yonkers, N. Y., to manufacture soaps, insecticides, disinfectants, etc., has been incorporated with a

capital stock of \$25,000 by J. R. Robinson, F. M. Robinson and H. Raynes, 368 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

At the annual meeting of the Farmers' Cooperative Packing Company, Wausau, Wis., the following officers were elected: J. J. Christie, of Schofield as president; W. R. Hoppy, of Chili, vice-president; O. F. Stolen, of Stevens Point, secretary, and B. Lang, of McMillan, Wis., treasurer.

The Indiana Beef & Provision Company, Johnstown, Pa., has been organized by T. Elmer Ellis and Joseph Shearer, of Johnstown, and J. H. Stern, of Jacksonville, Pa., with C. W. McNaughton, formerly connected with the Pittsburgh Provision & Packing Company, as manager.

The Nut Creamery of New York, Inc., New York, N. Y., to manufacture butter and dairy products, oleomargarine, has been incorporated by M. Roger, Union Hill, N. J.; M. Hartung, 1198 East 96th street, Brooklyn, N. Y., and W. P. Moran, 433 West 57th street, New York, N. Y. Capital stock, \$70,000.

The Fort Wayne Sausage Works, Fort Wayne, Ind., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$10,000 by Alfred Herman Ulrich, Charles F. Holl and Erna Ulrich. It is reported that a slaughter house will be built near the north city limits, and that the firm will also deal in wholesale and retail meats.

The Corn Belt Packing Co., Dubuque, Iowa, has taken over the Dubuque Brewery & Malting Company's plant, and will change it into a packing house. The officers of this company are: A. B. McGue, president; L. W. Sudmeier, vice-president; N. P. Ellis, second vice-president, and J. L. Ferguson, treasurer.

The Empire State Live Stock Company, Inc., Albany, N. Y., to deal in cattle, live stock and to conduct a slaughtering business, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000 by C. J. Holding, 631 Central avenue; J. D. Van Slyke, 136 State street, Albany, N. Y., and F. F. Thomas, Elyria, Ohio.

The new plant of the Savannah Abattoir & Packing Company, Savannah, Ga., began killing last week, and has a daily capacity of 100 cattle and 200 hogs. The officers of the company are: President, Joseph Ehrlich, of Swainsboro; secretary, Alexander Meddin, and treasurer and general manager, Samuel Friedman.

Plans for a packing house are being prepared for the Long Dressed Beef Company, to be erected at West Sixty-eighth street and the Big Four tracks, Cleveland, Ohio. Plans include coolers, hide cellar, slaughtering rooms, packing and dressing rooms and offices. The building will be of brick and concrete construction, two stories and basement, 57 x 90 ft., and will cost about \$25,000.

OIL TRADE CONVENTIONS.

Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Hotel Grunewald, New Orleans, La., May 12, 13 and 14.

Brewers and Packers Special Enamel

For walls and ceilings of all departments, from the killing-floor to the sausage room. Passed by Federal Inspectors, because it contains no lead or other poisonous pigments.

Send for prices, color card, service letters and list of users.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Maximum Prices for Chicago Provision Futures—Market Irregularly Lower—Liberal Hog Receipts—Expected Liberal Government Takings During March—Export Showing.

The provision trade naturally gave a great deal of attention to the action of the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade in placing maximum prices on provision futures. It was ruled that, in making contracts for the purchase or sale of mess pork to be delivered in store during May and July, 1918, the price shall not exceed \$50.55 per bbl. It was further ruled that in the making of contracts for the purchase or sale of lard to be delivered in store during May and July, the price shall not exceed 26.97½¢ for May and 27.25¢ for July. The maximum prices for short ribs, under the same conditions, were given at \$26.20 per hundred pounds for May and \$26.55 per hundred pounds for July. The effect of this sudden ruling was to lower prices moderately, and, in a broad sense, the effect will be to curtail speculation in the markets, which, however, has been under restriction for some weeks, partly due to the efforts of commission houses to hold down this outside trade as much as possible, and still leave room for enough so as to permit of hedging operations.

Actual receipts of hogs during the past week or so have been of moderately large volume. Authorities in the trade expect this to continue, although there may be some let-up during April, which would not be unnatural. In an interview credited to a prominent Milwaukee packer, it was stated: "The idea seems to be to keep the price of hogs up, to stimulate the breeding and raising of hogs. It has worked well. The price for live hogs pays the farmer nearly \$1.70 per bushel for his corn. There is no chance for lower prices in the near future—the danger is that if corn is held down while barley and oats are allowed to advance until seeding time, a good deal of corn land will be sown with oats, which require very little labor and are less hazard than corn. If we reduce our corn acreage we will reduce our hog crop correspondingly. The Government's way of doing things is all right up to now,

but may be a boomerang if continued into the next crop."

Less has been said recently of Government buying of provisions, but it is understood that the takings for home and foreign Government account during March will be of liberal volume. It is still assumed that this buying for Government account is sufficient to take the slack off the market, and to reduce the amount of hedge selling which ordinarily would come into the market for the account of packers. Sentiment generally is still of a bullish nature. The effect of maximum prices was bearish, in that speculation will be restricted, but on the other hand, it is realized that there is a Government indicated price of \$15.50 per hundred pounds for hogs, and this precludes low prices for provision futures. Further evidence is at hand of a huge curtailment in consumption of meats and pork products—also of economy in the use of fats through our country; this economy and substitution reflects the efforts of the Food Administration officials, and also forced economy through high prices.

Political advices are being closely followed, but are without apparent decided influence on the markets. Peace hopes are reflected, but on the other hand, there is a feeling, in seemingly just as many quarters, that the war will be continued longer than optimists suppose. It is presumed that as soon as real peace is in sight, there will be foreign buying of provisions to replenish stocks, but on the other hand there will be curtailment, if not cancellation of Government orders. Home consumption is not likely to show much change from its present relatively low ebb, as much will depend upon the general cost of living conditions, and the labor conditions.

The recent official statement on exports of provisions for January was interesting. It showed shipments of lard during the month of nearly 21,000,000 lbs., as against 65,000,000 lbs. in January last year, and for the seven months ending January 31, 1918, the shipments were 130,000,000 lbs., compared with 246,000,000 a year ago. Pork exports in January were 1,547,000 lbs., against 13,000,000 lbs. last year, and for the seven months 27,600,000 lbs., compared with nearly 48,000,000 lbs. for the seven months ending January 31, 1917. The exports of bacon during January, 1918, were about 54,000,000 lbs., compared with 92,000,000 a year ago and for

the seven months ending January 31, 1918, were 252,000,000 lbs., against 379,000,000 for the corresponding time in 1917; shipments of hams and shoulders in January were 16,000,000 lbs., against 27,000,000 lbs. a year ago; for seven months 121,000,000 lbs., against 154,000,000 same time last year. Beef exports were larger, especially of canned stuff, the latter amounting to more than four million pounds for January, against 1,800,000 a year ago, while for the seven months the total is 29,000,000 lbs., against 29,000,000 the preceding year; fresh beef exports were 31,000,000 lbs., against 17,000,000 in January a year ago, and for seven months 120,000,000 lbs., against 89,000,000 last year, while pickled beef exports were ten million in January this year, against nine million last year, and for the seven months ending January, 1918, were 42,000,000 lbs., compared with 31,000,000 lbs. a year ago.

BEEF.—The market is quiet, but very firm, notwithstanding the easier feeling in the West. Mess, \$31@32; packet, \$32@33; family, \$34@36; East India, \$52@54.

LARD.—The market is very steady in face of the large receipts in the West and lower prices. Quoted: City, 26½@26½¢, nom.; Western, \$26.80@26.90; Middle West, \$26.80@26.90, nom.; refined Continental, \$27.75; South American, \$28.15; Brazilian kegs, \$29.15; compounds, 22½@23½¢, nom.

PORK.—The market is firmly held locally, but the tone in the Western market was easier. Quoted: Mess, \$52; clear, \$50@55, and family, \$54@55.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

GLUT OF HOG MEATS GETS SERIOUS.

Situation May Be Relieved when Transportation Conditions Improve.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from W. G. Press & Co.)

Chicago, Feb. 27, 1918.—The quality of the hogs now coming to market is very high grade, and light hogs are hard to find. Shippers from the country are having difficulty in getting cars to ship hogs to market, and while today's receipts are big, they would look small by comparison if cars could be furnished to take all the hogs offered.

It is probably just as well that the re-

Eliminate Shrinkage Loss in Ham Cooking

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This regulator called No. 16 is made especially for Ham Cookers, but is applicable to a number of cooking and heat treating purposes. It is automatic, simple, self-contained, sure, and "on the job" every minute.

We also make Heat Regulators for Lard Kettles, Scald Tubs, Summer Sausage Dryers, Etc. Our experience of thirty years is at your service. If you have any problem of temperature control, put it up to us for solution.

Write for Bulletin 139, regarding exact temperature control in Ham Cookers. Other Bulletins, describing Regulators for different conditions, will be sent if you will state process for which regulation is needed.

The Powers Regulator Co.

964 Architects' Bldg., New York

2153 Mallers Bldg., Chicago

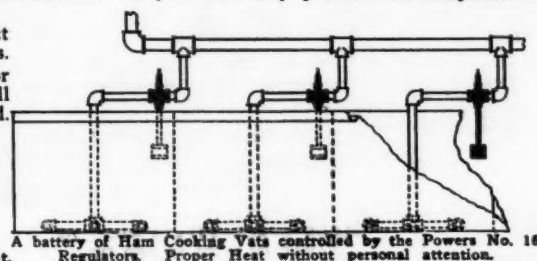
375 The Federal Street Bldg., Boston

Canadian Powers Regulator Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.



Thermometer
Motor

The Powers No. 16
Regulator.



A battery of Ham Cooking Vats controlled by the Powers No. 16
Regulators. Proper Heat without personal attention.

ceipts are not any heavier. One large packer yesterday bought very few hogs, and another large packer quit killing at noon. They claim their houses are blocked with meats, and they have not the space to kill at anything like their capacity. There is practically no storage room left in Chicago, and should the hog receipts get heavier, it will be a problem to find room to take care of the product.

Packers are beginning to take a serious view of the lack of storage room. We understand Government orders are slow in going out, and domestic cuts of meats are piling up. Meatless days and high prices have cut down the domestic trade considerably. Hotels and restaurants all over the country have two days each week on which no pork is served, meatless day Tuesday and porkless day Saturday. This in itself is a big item, to say nothing of the observation of meatless days by the public in general.

An ex-packer told us today that he was informed the domestic trade was 35 to 40 per cent. reduced owing to the high prices

and meatless days. This looks big, but there is no doubt that the cutting down in consumption of meats has been tremendous.

The Government allotment yesterday, which was expected to be heavy, was very disappointing to the packers. There must be a big improvement in the outward movement of product or the packers will find difficulty in taking care of the hogs that come to market, even if the receipts be no heavier than at the present time.

Shippers from the country and a railroad man who travels the large part of the hog territory tell us that the country is full of hogs, and the quality was never better. Prospects for raising a big crop this year are very bright. We expect the receipts of hogs on the present crop to continue heavy and next crop will also be heavy. There is no doubt that when facilities are available for shipping product everything we have will be needed. The Government is encouraging the farmers to raise hogs by appealing both to their patriotism and their pocketbook, and the result in our opinion will be a big

supply of hogs this year and next. There can be no doubt of the Government's intention to maintain \$15.50 as a minimum price for an average drove of hogs in Chicago, therefore, the farmer can go ahead with his hog raising in absolute safety. There is no maximum price to which hogs may advance.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Feb. 23, 1918, with comparisons:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		From Nov. 1, '17, to Feb. 23, '18.
	Week Feb. 23, 1918.	Week Feb. 24, 1917.	
United Kingdom..	100	100	133
Continent	100	100	.....
So. & Cen. Am.	51	51	2,545
West Indies.....	102	395	3,577
Br. No. Am. Col.	254	425	859
Other countries...	16	24	523
Total	372	1,095	7,637

To—	MEATS, LBS.		From Nov. 1, '17, to Feb. 23, '18.
	Week Feb. 23, 1918.	Week Feb. 24, 1917.	
United Kingdom..	2,270,000	3,723,000	82,920,000
Continent	6,631,000	4,986,000	64,242,000
So. & Cen. Am.	49,000	50,000	592,000
West Indies.....	327,000	243,000	2,835,000
Br. No. Am. Col.	1,000	55,000	12,000
Other countries...	9,000	6,000	1,897,000
Total	9,286,000	9,063,000	162,499,000

To—	LARD, LBS.		From Nov. 1, '17, to Feb. 23, '18.
	Week Feb. 23, 1918.	Week Feb. 24, 1917.	
United Kingdom..	651,000	5,263,000	10,100,000
Continent	14,242,000	2,095,000	58,241,000
So. & Cen. Am.	10,000	233,000	281,000
West Indies.....	230,000	460,000	940,000
Br. No. Am. Col.	1,000	1,000	35,000
Other countries...	.....	13,000	250,000
Total	15,133,000	8,065,000	69,845,000

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meat, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	372	9,286,000	15,133,000
Total week	372	9,286,000	15,133,000
Previous week ..	.....	10,608,000	3,314,000
Two weeks ago..	93	5,268,000	26,000
Co. week, last yr.	1,095	9,063,000	8,065,000

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '17, Same time to Feb. 23, '18.		last year.	Decrease.
	Pork, lbs.	Meat, lbs.		
Pork, lbs.	1,527,000	2,977,000	1,450,000	
Meats, lbs.	162,499,000	258,952,000	96,453,000	
Lard, lbs.	69,845,000	151,140,000	81,296,000	



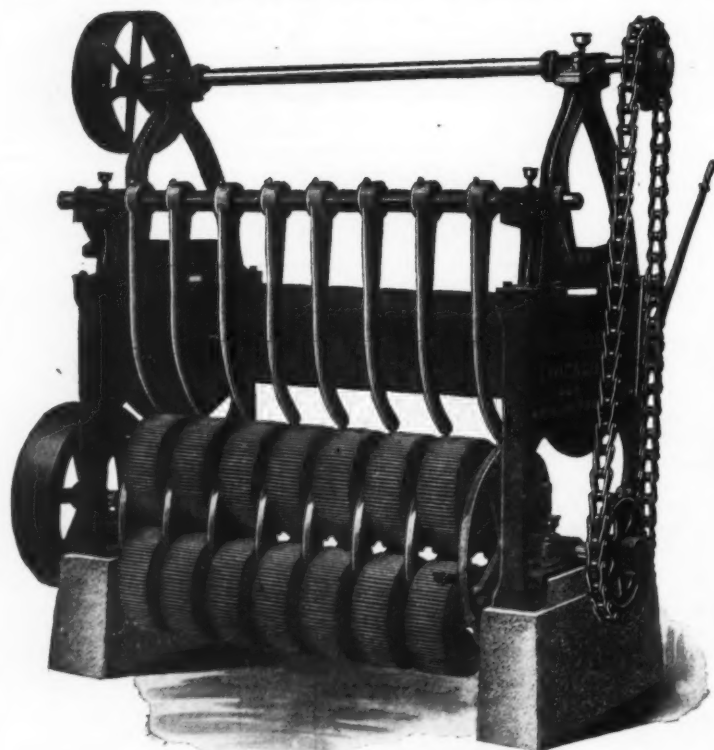
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FLOOR SPACE 4'6" x 7'6"—H.P. 7½
CAPACITY 60 TO 240 PER HR.

Beaters Guaranteed To
Last For Years

CAST IRON THROUGHOUT
CLEANS PERFECTLY

ANY MACHINE MAY BE
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CHICAGO

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market has been quiet, without special change in price. Prime city tallow is virtually neglected, while trading in city specials is unimportant, on the basis of about 17c, loose. A light trade in edible tallow is reported, with the market quoted at 17½@18c. There is no special pressure of South American tallows at this time, with the basis moderately above that of domestic tallows. Some attention has been given to the placing of maximum prices on provision futures, with the action regarded as bearish on tallow in some quarters, but on the other hand the action tends chiefly to discourage speculation, and it will be recalled that the Government's indicated price for hogs is \$15.50 per hundred pounds, which does not indicate any material break in provisions prices. Kindred products to tallow are generally firm, with no special selling pressure in any quarter. Some attention has been given to the firmer market in glycerine, which is quoted at 68c. per lb. for chemically pure, while the market for dynamite glycerine is strong, at 66c. per lb.

Prime city tallow in the local market is quoted at 16½c, nominal, and city specials at 17c, loose.

OLEO-STEARINE.—The market is steady at 20½@20¾c. per lb. There is less demand from compound lard interests, but on the other hand selling pressure is lacking, as a reflection of the recent big business.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market continued firm the past week, with offering limited, due to the small supplies on hand. A firmer tone was in evidence on the Coast and prices were quoted at 16½c. in sellers' tanks. Spot is quoted at 18¼@19c., nom., for crude in bbls.

CORN OIL.—The market for crude oil continued very dull, but prices were very steady. Demand for refined corn oil was of fair proportion, with prices firm, due to the light offerings. The market for crude is now quoted at \$18.65@18.75 in bbls.

COCOANUT OIL.—Consuming demand has been quiet of late, but values were steady during the week. Liberal arrivals of foreign oils at the Coast were reported, but prices there are firm around the 17c. level. Ceylon, 18¼@18½c. in bbls.; Cochin, 19¼@19½c. in bbls.

PALM OIL.—The undertone continued firm during the week. The demand, however, was quiet. Stocks remain light and the offerings small. Prime, red spot, —, nom.; Lagos,

spot, 32@33c., nom.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 17½@18c., nom., in bbls.; Nigar, 29@30c.

OLEO OIL.—The market was dull, but prices were very steady the past week. Extras are quoted at 24¼@25c., according to quality.

PEANUT OIL.—Consuming inquiry was quiet the past week, but prices were firm, due to the scarcity of tank cars and light offerings. Japanese oil on the Coast was firmer, with prices quoted at 18½@19c. in sellers' tanks. Prices quoted, crude, tanks, at \$1.35@1.36.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market was quiet and prices are firmly held, due to the small spot supplies and light offers. Prices are nominally quoted. Prices are quoted, 20 cold test, \$2.87@3; 30, \$2.78@2.85, and prime, \$2.25@2.50.

GREASE.—The market was a shade easier the past week, sellers bringing down their prices ¼c. Demand was reported quiet. Quoted: Yellow, 15¼@16¼c., nom.; bone, 16¼@16¾c., nom.; house, 15¼@16¼c., nom.; Brown, 15¼@15¾c.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, February 28, 1918.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers, 60 days.....	4.72½
Cable transfers.....	4.76½
Demand sterling.....	4.75½
Commercial bills, sight.....	4.75
Commercial, 60 days.....	4.71½
Commercial, 90 days.....	4.69½
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days.....	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days.....	5.79½
Commercial, sight.....	5.73½
Bankers' cables.....	5.70½
Bankers' checks.....	5.72½
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight.....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight.....	No quotations.
Bankers' cables.....	No quotations.
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days.....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight.....	No quotations.
Bankers' cables.....	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight.....	45½
Commercial, 60 days.....	45½
Bankers' sight.....	45½
Copenhagen—	
Bankers' checks.....	30½
Bankers' cables.....	30½

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liver-	Glas-	Rotter-	Copen-
	pool.	gow.	dam.	hagen.
Beef, tierces.....	\$7.00	\$4.00	.....	.....
Pork, barrels.....	7.00	4.00	.....	.....
Racon.....	7.00	4.00	.....	.....
Canned meats.....	7.00	4.00	.....	.....
Lard, tierces.....	7.00	4.00	.....	.....
Tallow.....	7.00	.....	.....	.....
Cottonseed oil.....	7.00	.....	.....	.....
Oil cake.....	7.00	.....	.....	.....
Butter.....	7.00	4.00	.....	.....

No rates to Hamburg.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, February 28, 1918.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 25¼c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 25c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 24¾c; 14@16 lbs. ave., 24½c; 16@18 lbs. ave., 24¼c; 18@20 lbs. ave., 24¼c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 26c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 25½c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 25c; 14@16 lbs. ave., 24¾c; 16@18 lbs. ave., 24½c; 18@20 lbs. ave., 24¼c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 25¼c; 16@18 lbs. ave., 25¼c; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25¼c; 20@22 lbs. ave., 25c; 22@24 lbs. ave., 24¾c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 25c; 16@18 lbs. ave., 25c; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25c; 20@22 lbs. ave., 24¾c; 22@24 lbs. ave., 24½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. ave., 21c; 6@8 lbs. ave., 20c; 8@10 lbs. ave., 19¾c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 19c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. ave., 21c; 6@8 lbs. ave., 19¾c; 8@10 lbs. ave., 18¾c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18¾c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 35c; 8@10 lbs. ave., 33½c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 32½c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 31c; 14@16 lbs. ave., 30c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 33c; 8@10 lbs. ave., 32c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 31c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c; 14@16 lbs. ave., 29c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, February 28, 1918.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows:

Pork loins, 27@29c; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 28½c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 26c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 25½c; 14@16 lbs. ave., 25½c; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25c; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 32c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 32c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29c; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 31c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29c; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 29c; 8@10 lbs. ave., 30c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 30c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29c; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 29c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29c; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 28c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27½c; 18@20 lbs. ave., 28c; city steam lard, 26¼c, nom.; city dressed hogs, 24½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 25c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 24c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 23c; 14@16 lbs. ave., 22c; skinned shoulders, 22c; boneless butts, 25c; Boston butts, 24c; lean trimmings, 22c; regular trimmings, 19c; spare ribs, 19c; neck ribs, 10c; kidneys, 13c; tails, 15c; livers, 7c; snouts, 15c; pig tongues, 20c.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market for Contracts Barely Steady—Crude

Oil Moving in Moderate Amounts—Liberal Basis for Refiners—Large Domestic Trade—No Exports of Importance—Next Crop Outlook.

A somewhat easier tone has developed in the New York cotton oil contract market, but as has been the case for many weeks past, there can be but little significance attached to this. Prices here at one time sold at more than three hundred points over the basis of crude oil, which differential was rather abnormal, but even at this big premium there was no disposition on the part of refiners to deliver any more oil in the New York market than was necessary. During the early days for March contract tenders, a few thousand barrels were delivered, which resulted in dislodging scattered speculative holders, and this was the principal reason for the decline in contract values.

The position of crude oil is unchanged at 17.50c.; scarcity of tank cars continues, and the situation is not expected to be altered, for the balance of the season at least. There is a fair trade passing at some of the crude oil centers, and it is understood that the general home domestic trade is of good volume. No figures are available, but it is fair to assume that there will be a substantial

increase in the compound oil trade this year, and also a large increase in the use of cottonseed oil for buttermaking interests. Nearly all the retail stores are featuring these substitutes for butter, and at the current high prices for butter and other necessities of life, it is a safe assumption that there is a large trade doing.

Those in close touch with refining interests are not finding much complaint with general conditions now. They are working on the basis of 17.50c. for crude, and the basis of about \$72@74 for seed. This level provides a satisfactory crushing profit, while the basis suggested by Government interests for distribution of refined oil is also satisfactory, and there is a good trade passing at remunerative prices for distributors. As far as the export trade is concerned, it is practically nil, or at least the exports reported of cottonseed oil are the smallest in a great number of years.

Naturally, quite a little interest was given by the cottonseed oil trade to the fixing of the prices for provision futures. The basis for May and July lard at Chicago was fixed at 26.97½@27.25, respectively; the maximum prices for mess pork for May and July, 1918, were placed at \$50.55 per bbl., while the maximum in May and July ribs were \$26.20 per hundred pounds and \$26.55 respectively. Ordinarily the fixing of these maximums would be regarded as bearish on cottonseed oil, but it is realized that the basis for lard was fixed at a pretty high level, and will not interfere appreciably with distribution

of compound lard, although it may tend to check apprehension over speculative operations. It will also be recalled that there is a Government indicated price of \$15.50 per hundred pounds for hogs, which would seemingly obviate any important decline in the provision market.

There is no special news concerning the new cotton crop, other than what has been reported recently. Further sections of Texas have been helped by rains, but on the whole the weather has been cold, and the scattered reports of rain, ice and snow have not materially altered the opinion that the sub-soil condition in Texas is not good, because of the great deficiency of moisture for several months. The south is again being apprised of the necessity for planting of large food-stuff crops, and there will doubtless be much crop diversification. On the other hand, there will probably be liberal opening of new lands in the south, due to the prosperity there, and to the high prices of cotton. Acreage opinions differ widely, but it seems to be a question of a good planting season which, if realized, will probably overcome the shortage of labor, shortage of fertilizer, and crop diversification. On the whole, however, there is decidedly less confidence among those interests who, some weeks ago, talked of an increase of more than ten per cent. in the cotton acreage, which, if materialized, would bring the total cotton area to about forty million acres.

Closing prices, Saturday, February 23, 1918.
—Holiday.

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Branch Houses

New York Atlanta New Orleans Minneapolis
San Francisco Boston Pittsburg Philadelphia
Fort Worth St. Louis Montreal

Closing prices, Monday, February 25, 1918.—Spot, \$20; February, \$20; March, \$20@20.75; April, \$20.30@20.90; May, \$20.40@20.90; June, \$20.40@20.90; prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

Closing prices, Tuesday, February 26, 1918.—Spot, \$19.90; March, \$19.90@20.30; April, \$20@20.60; May, \$20.30@20.75; June, \$20.30; July, \$20.30; prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales. Total sales 800 bbls. March, 400, \$19.80@19.70; May, 400, \$20.20.

Closing prices, Wednesday, February 27, 1918.—Spot, \$19.70; March, \$19.80@20.10; April, \$19.80; May, \$20.30@20.50; June, \$20.30@20.50; July, \$20.30@20.60; prime crude S. E., \$17.50, sales. Total sales, 200 bbls. March, 100, \$20; July, 100, \$20.25.

Closing prices, Thursday, February 28, 1918.—Spot, \$19.75; March, \$19.75@20; April, \$20@20.20; May, \$20@20.25; June, \$20@20.30; July, \$20@20.50; crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales. Sales were: May, 300, \$20.30. Total sales, 300 bbls.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., February 28, 1918.—Crude cottonseed oil is offering for prompt and March shipments, but refiners are unable to furnish tanks before April. Meal still in strong demand; practically none for sale; mills are filling contracts made last fall. Hulls in moderate demand. All prices unchanged.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., February 28, 1918.—No change in prices of cottonseed products from last week. Meal in good demand, but supply limited.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., February 28, 1918.—Prime crude cottonseed oil steady; stocks lighter than usual at this date. Refined oil dull. Cake and meal strong and difficult to secure. Hulls steady at \$23 loose, \$27.50 sacked, New Orleans.

NEW TRADING RULES ON OILS.

Amendments to the trading rules of the New York Produce Exchange affecting the growing trade in peanut, soya bean, coconut and like vegetable oils, and making changes in methods and charges for weighing these oils, as well as tallow, etc., have been proposed for approval. The sections as amended are proposed to read as follows:

Sec. 4.—On palm oil the tares shall be 15 per cent of the original invoice gross weight of usual wooden casks; and 18 per cent. on barrels. In the case of imported soya bean oil, rapeseed oil, peanut oil, cottonseed oil, coconut oil and other foreign vegetable oils in barrels not otherwise covered by these rules, the purchaser to be entitled to demand the stripping of 4 per cent. of the packages and to be reimbursed by the seller for any supertares thus ascertained, in excess of four pounds per barrel. When such oils are imported in other packages, allowance for excess of supertares shall be on the following basis: Steel barrels and drums if exceeding one pound per package; hogsheds if exceeding five pounds per package; casks and punchcons if exceeding seven pounds per package; pipes if exceeding ten pounds per package.

When the foregoing foreign oils are imported in cans and cases, actual landed tares to be allowed; such tares to be ascertained by stripping at least 4 per cent. of the outer wooden cases, the cases selected for stripping to represent a fair average of the dry as well as the wet and oil soaked cases, and in addition to the tare of the wooden

cases an allowance of 2½ pounds tare for each five-gallon tin to be made by seller, based on weight and style of cans now in use.

On domestic oils not otherwise provided for under the rules of this Exchange, and on repacked foreign oils and fats, seller shall make allowance for supertares if in excess of one pound on steel barrels and drums, 2½ pounds on barrels and five pounds on larger packages.

On domestic tallow and other domestic animal fats, not including lard, seller shall allow for supertares in excess of one pound per barrel. On South American or Australian tallow original invoice tares shall govern.

The method of ascertaining the actual tares of barrels, hogsheds, casks, punchcons, pipes, etc., shall be the removing of the head and wiping the inside of the package with a piece of leather. Stripping and taring must be done in a warm

place where the fat or oil will be melted out; and if tests are made after steaming, packages must be perfectly dry before weights are tested.

A fee of \$3 shall be paid by seller for stripping the first four barrels, and a further fee of 75 cents per barrel for each additional barrel stripped. A fee of 15 cents per case may be charged for stripping, with a minimum charge of \$3.

Buyer or seller may demand the stripping of more than 4 per cent. of the packages at the expense of the party making the demand. The result of the total number of packages so stripped shall determine the tare.

Cost of weighing and taring of oils and fats to be paid by the seller, unless otherwise stipulated.

No weights shall be recognized as landed weights and tares unless taken without undue loss of time after discharge from vessel.

Why Fear to Push Cotton as a Food Plant?

The following communication from a well-known cottonseed specialist, on a topic of vital interest at this time, explains itself:

Memphis, Tenn., February 20, 1918.

Editor The National Provisioner:

The Memphis Cotton Exchange has just adopted a resolution against increasing cotton acreage and urging food production. Patriotic as this resolution is, it is too general to get us anywhere. Why should not the cotton states adopt, from North Carolina to Texas, a definite, positive, universal cotton policy to meet these extraordinary war conditions?

I would like to offer and have you publish for discussion by your readers a simple program which I hope will be found sensible, sound and patriotic. Here it is in a very few words:

Ten per cent. more cotton on ten per cent. less cotton acreage. The ten per cent. acreage saved to be put in corn, oats or wheat, provided the United States Government, without fixing any price for cotton, will buy at the market price (from farmers who comply) the ten per cent. increase and store it away from the market till the war is over, when it can be sold without depreciating the value of cotton.

Since nature compels the plant to grow 1½ pounds of food and feed for one pound

of cotton and fiber combined, and since the United States Government has officially recognized the cotton plant as a food plant by placing the seed under care of the United States Food Administration, it is cowardly in the Government not to emphasize the cotton plant as one of our food plants, and not to help us raise it intensely as a food plant for fear of increasing the number of "cotton-tots," or all-cotton farmers.

It is idle to say we cannot raise 10 per cent. more cotton on 10 per cent. less acreage. Patriotism has made our manufacturers 10 per cent. more efficient. Properly appealed to and effectively aided by our Government, patriotism will make our farmers, their sons and daughters and their hired man twenty per cent. more efficient.

Let's raise cotton as a food plant on ten per cent. less acreage than formerly, and to show that we are not "falling from grace," not seeking an excuse to raise more cotton than we should, let's supplement this cotton food plant with ten per cent. more acreage in other food plants.

Isn't that sound sense, sound patriotism and sound business? Let's hear from you and your readers. Who is for the slogan: "Ten per cent. more cotton on ten per cent. less acreage?"

Respectfully,
LEHMAN JOHNSON.

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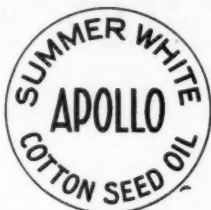
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COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported during the week ending February 28, 1918, and for the period since September 1, 1917, were:

	Week ending Feb. 28, 1918.	Since Sept. 1, 1917.
From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Argentina	—	2,693
Australia	—	291
Brazil	—	34
British East Africa	—	2
British Guiana	—	70
British India	—	22
British South Africa	—	39
British West Africa	—	309
British West Indies	—	127
Canada	—	1
Chile	—	2,858
Colombia	—	6
Costa Rica	—	105
Cuba	—	2,120
Danish West Indies	—	6
Dutch Guiana	—	208
Dutch West Indies	—	32
Ecuador	—	1
England	—	991
France	—	8,382
French Africa	—	107
French Guiana	—	314
French West Indies	—	1,611
Guatemala	—	21
Hayti	—	31
Honduras	—	11
Jamaica	—	184
Mexico	—	188
Newfoundland	—	340
New Zealand	—	303
Nicaragua	—	12
Norway	—	195
Panama	—	1,120
Peru	—	1
Salvador	—	38
San Domingo	—	534
Switzerland	—	195
Trinidad, Island of	—	7
Uruguay	—	1,624
Venezuela	—	24
Total	—	25,157
From New Orleans—	—	3,059
*Various	—	3,059
Total	—	3,059
From Michigan—	—	9,365
Canada	—	9,365
Total	—	9,365
From Buffalo—	—	11
Canada	—	11
Total	—	11
From Vermont—	—	1
Canada	—	1
Total	—	1
From Dakota—	—	625
Canada	—	625
Total	—	625

From other ports—

*Various	—	728
Total	—	728

	Week ending Feb. 28, 1918.	Since Sept. 1, 1917.	Same period, 1916.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
From New York.....	25,157	100,638	—
From New Orleans....	3,059	16,608	—
From Philadelphia ..	—	6,336	—
From Savannah	—	1,648	—
From Michigan	9,365	39,878	—
From Buffalo	11	1,750	—
From St. Lawrence....	474	1,426	—
From Dakota	625	3,449	—
From Vermont	1	9	—
From other ports....	728	9	—
Total	39,420	171,751	—

Information concerning the following exports of cottonseed oil from New York for the ten-day period ending January 31, 1918, has just been released by the Government and the figures are included in the above table:

	Bbls.
British West Africa	144
Colombia	2
Cuba	15
Dutch Guiana	9
Jamaica	174
Mexico	98
San Domingo	8
Total	450

*Details withheld by Government order.

OIL SAVING POSSIBILITIES SHOWN.

Efficiency Tests of Cotton Oil Mill Work Show What Can Be Done.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Fort Worth Laboratories.)

Fort Worth, Tex., February 25, 1918.—The possibility of saving oil wastes, as the case may be, in extraction or separation, may be more easily grasped if they are put in terms of pounds of oil and dollars and cents. The

difference between the best and average results on extraction on the accompanying reports amounts to 13.8 pounds of oil per ton of seed worked. On one hundred thousand tons this difference is nearly a million and a half pounds of oil. This is quite a waste for a month's operation.

Again, if we compare the grand average with the worst average, a hundred-ton mill will be failing to place in the oil tank 1,880 pounds of oil per day, and this is not compared with the best, but with the average.

On the separation, the results this past month, compared with the average for this month last year, show one-tenth of one per cent. total oil better. This small difference in percentage on a hundred thousand tons amounts to sixty thousand pounds of oil, or over \$10,000 worth. In this connection we note the loss of \$1.15 per ton above standard shown by the worst mill.

Cake analyses:

	Avg. All Mills.	Best Avg. Result.	Worst Avg. Result.	Avg. This Annual Month Last Year.	Avg. Last Year.
Number samples.....	518	23	23	917	6,273
Moisture	8.10	7.67	7.57	8.10	7.60
Ammonia	8.14	8.31	8.43	7.89	8.07
Protein	41.83	42.72	43.32	40.53	41.48
Oil	6.59	5.21	8.47	6.31	6.52
Standard .....	.81	.68	.97	.80	.80
Hull analyses:					
Number samples.....	323	....	....	307	2,421
Whole seeds and meats .....	.05	.0	.0	.16	.09
Oil in cleaned hulls .....	.88	.36	1.88	.94	.94
Total oil .....	.94	.40	1.93	1.04	1.07
Loss per ton seed .....	.35	.0	1.15	.43	.45
Standard	2.50	1.06	5.48	2.70	2.83
Seed analyses:					
Number samples.....	31	....	....	21	555
Moisture	7.10	7.37	7.71	7.61	8.05
% oil in meats.....	17.20	19.61	16.00	17.47	18.18
Calculated yield 100 lbs. waste—					
Gal. oil per ton.....	36.0	42.1	33.0	36.7	38.5
Lbs. cake 8% ammonia	969	1040	950	999	1008
Ammonia in seed.....	4.08	4.38	4.00	4.21	4.25
Oil analyses:					
Number samples.....	81	....	....	93	408
Refining loss	8.6	6.1	10.6	8.0	7.6
Red color	6.9	5.4	11.8	6.0	7.6
Free acid	1.9	1.3	3.0	1.9	1.8

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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, March 1, 1918.—Market firm; prime Western, \$26.85@26.95; Middle West, \$26.85@26.95; city steam, 26½¢ nominal; refined Continent, \$27.75; South American, \$28.15; Brazil, kegs, \$29.15; compound, 22½¢@23½¢, all nominal.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, March 1, 1918.—Copa fabrique, 252 fr.; copa edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 270 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, March 1, 1918.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra Indian mess not quoted; pork, prime mess not quoted; shoulders, square, 152s.; New York, 146s. 6d.; picnic, 127s.; hams, long, 165s.; American cut, 161s. 3d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 172s.; long clear, 178s. 6d.; short back, 177s. 3d.; bellies, 179s. 6d. Lard, spot prime, 147s.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 146s. 9d. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, not quoted. New York City specials not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 130s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (at London), 73s. 9d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was firmer on scattered covering of shorts and commission house buying. Offerings were light notwithstanding the bearish hog news.

Tallow.

The market was very steady with a quiet trade. Special loose is quoted at 17c.

Oleo Stearine.

The market was dull but prices are firmly held. Oleo is quoted at 20½¢@21c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The undertone continued easier with the demand light. Crude is strong at the fixed price. Tenders on March contracts so far amount to 2,400 bbls.

Market closed steady. Sales, 700 bbls. Spot oil, \$19.60 bid. Crude, Southeast, \$17.50 sales. Closing quotations on futures: March, \$19.60@20; April, \$19.80@20.20; May, \$19.95@20.25; June, \$20@20.30; July, \$20@20.40.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, February 28.—Hogs quiet and weak. Bulk of prices, \$16.10@16.50; light, \$16@16.70; mixed, \$15.90@16.60; rough heavy, \$15.80@16.45; Yorkers, \$16.40@16.60; pigs, \$11.50@16.25; cattle, steady; heaves, \$8.85@14.50; cows and heifers, \$6.70@11.90; stocks and feeders, \$7.60@10.85; calves, \$9@14.50; sheep steady; lambs, \$13.75@16.70; Western, \$11.50@13.25; native, \$10.40@12.80; yearlings, \$13.35@15.25.

Louisville, March 1.—Hogs steady, at \$16.30@16.50.

Kansas City, March 1.—Hogs higher, at \$16@16.45.

Indianapolis, March 1.—Hogs steady, at \$16.75.

Buffalo, March 1.—Hogs lower; on sale, 2,400, at \$17.75@18.

Omaha, March 1.—Hogs steady, at \$15.50@16.

Cudahy, March 1.—Hogs steady, at \$15.85@16.60.

Detroit, March 1.—Hogs slow, at \$16.50@16.75.

St. Joseph, March 1.—Hogs weak, at \$16@16.30.

Sioux City, March 1.—Hogs steady, at \$15.65@16.15.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to February 22, 1918, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 71,649 quarters; to the Continent, nothing; to the United States, nothing. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 29,216 quarters; to the Continent, 9,644 quarters; to the United States, nothing.

PACKERS' PURCHASES.

Purchasers of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, February 23, 1918, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	12,052	44,400	17,034
Swift & Co.	8,046	29,400	15,361
Wilson & Co.	7,225	22,400	8,074
Morris & Co.	7,254	20,300	7,261
G. H. Hammond Co.	3,112	16,000	.....
Libby, McNeill & Libby.	2,061	.....	.....
Anglo-American Provision Co.	994	16,800	.....
Brennan Packing Co., 5,800 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 6,400 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 14,400 hogs; Miller & Hart, 5,100 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 9,200 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 6,900 hogs; others, 19,900 hogs.			

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,782	14,477	1,937
Fowler Packing Co.	691	.....	908
Swift & Co.	3,128	10,948	870
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,179	7,626	4,782
Morris & Co.	4,292	9,287	2,360
Others	539	249	885
Rice & Kirk, 29 cattle and 279 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 176 cattle; Wolf Packing Co., 77 cattle.			

Omaha.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,379	15,414	3,909
Swift & Co.	6,127	18,238	10,813
Cudahy Packing Co.	6,268	21,051	11,637
Armour & Co.	5,636	19,662	10,042
Swartz & Co.	.....	2,279	.....
J. W. Murphy.	.....	10,293	.....
Lincoln Packing Co., 188 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 82 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 71 cattle; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 51 cattle.			

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,234	13,847	129
Swift & Co.	3,256	17,155	489
Armour & Co.	3,845	8,454	455
East Side Packing Co.	22	3,204	.....
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	1,724	969	.....
Independent Packing Co.	135	5,806	129
Sartorius Provision Co.	.....	714	.....
Carondelet Packing Co.	8	168	.....
American Packing Co.	51	862	.....
Krey Packing Co.	35	5,295	.....
J. H. Belz Provision Co.	.....	1,625	.....
Heil Packing Co.	.....	1,518	.....

THE ECONOMY OF PACKAGE GOODS.

A unique method of demonstrating to the public the desirability and the ultimate economy in using packaged goods was introduced, with motion pictures, at the annual meeting of the Folding Box Manufacturers' National Association, held at the Hotel Astor on February 11. This film, made by the Industrial Department of the Universal Film Manufacturing Co., for the National Packaging Machinery Company, of Boston, vividly portrays the processes of making up cartons, filling them with goods, mechanical weighing, testing the weight, mechanical closing and wrapping of the filled carton in waxed paper, and proving the waterproof qualities of the package. A copy of the Universal Screen Magazine, a film weekly, was then projected to show the interesting manner in which this same story was condensed and presented to movie patrons all over the world.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	5,000	20,704	3,000
Kansas City	600	5,161	.....
Omaha	1,000	17,202	300
St. Louis	700	13,858	206
St. Joseph	7,000	5,000	200
Sioux City	1,200	8,000	.....
St. Paul	6,500	3,000	100
Oklahoma City	60	300	.....
Fort Worth	700	1,800	.....
Milwaukee	50	500	.....
Portland	111	180	41
Louisville	200	1,000	50
Detroit	.....	300	.....
Cudahy	.....	3,000	.....
Wichita	50	902	.....
Indianapolis	300	8,000	500
Pittsburgh	.....	3,000	.....
Cincinnati	400	5,800	.....
Buffalo	100	2,500	1,400
Cleveland	180	4,000	800
New York	640	1,850	700
Toronto, Canada	350	700	100

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1918.

Chicago	17,000	54,133	14,000
Kansas City	14,000	19,681	6,000
Omaha	9,000	20,892	7,500
St. Louis	6,600	9,370	500
St. Joseph	5,000	16,000	5,000
Sioux City	3,500	13,000	500
St. Paul	2,000	9,000	1,100
Oklahoma City	1,200	1,600	.....
Fort Worth	3,000	7,000	.....
Milwaukee	100	4,546	.....
Denver	2,441	946	1,598
Louisville	1,775	5,154	15
Detroit	.....	2,980	.....
Cudahy	.....	4,000	.....
Wichita	3,000	890	.....
Indianapolis	1,700	12,000	.....
Pittsburgh	1,500	6,000	1,200
Cincinnati	1,900	5,294	.....
Buffalo	2,000	10,400	6,000
Cleveland	1,200	8,000	600
New York	2,500	7,340	5,680
Toronto, Canada	2,500	1,200	100

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1918.

Chicago	20,000	52,316	14,000
Kansas City	7,000	16,742	4,000
Omaha	4,700	21,065	10,000
St. Louis	4,400	23,942	200
St. Joseph	3,500	9,000	3,500
Sioux City	3,500	15,000	.....
St. Paul	2,900	8,000	750
Oklahoma City	600	1,000	100
Fort Worth	1,500	3,000	200
Milwaukee	300	5,543	4,000
Louisville	190	1,000	50
Detroit	.....	1,670	.....
Cudahy	.....	3,000	.....
Wichita	1,500	6,926	.....
Indianapolis	.....	8,000	.....
Pittsburgh	.....	300	300
Cincinnati	500	2,412	400
Buffalo	100	1,100	2,800
Cleveland	100	2,000	200
New York	732	2,140	1,104
Toronto, Canada	600	600	25

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1918.

Chicago	8,000	23,838	8,000
Kansas City	12,000	21,491	6,000
Omaha	.....	18,137	.....
St. Louis	4,900	15,236	.....
St. Joseph	.....	14,000	.....
Sioux City	.....	9,000	.....
St. Paul	.....	13,000	.....
Milwaukee	.....	6,039	.....
Louisville	.....	1,000	.....
Detroit	.....	3,000	.....
Cudahy	.....	4,000	.....
Wichita	.....	3,554	.....
Indianapolis	.....	12,000	.....
Cincinnati	1,200	7,063	.....
Buffalo	125	2,400	2,400
Cleveland	.....	2,000	.....
New York	1,820	4,449	2,780

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1918.

Chicago	14,000	48,000	10,000
Kansas City	3,000	6,000	2,000
Omaha	8,000	18,000	8,000
St. Louis	3,300	17,500	1,300
St. Joseph	.....	4,000	.....
Sioux City	1,300	7,000	.....
St. Paul	.....	1,200	.....
Oklahoma City	600	4,578	.....
Milwaukee	.....	2,000	.....
Louisville	.....	3,000	.....
Detroit	.....	3,000	.....
Cudahy	.....	2,506	.....
Wichita	.....	11,000	.....
Indianapolis	500	2,974	.....
Cincinnati	125	1,000	1,400
Buffalo	.....	4,000	.....
Cleveland	575	2,185	624
New York	.....	.....	.....

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1918.

Chicago	9,000	41,000	12,000
Kansas City	5,000	5,000	3,000
Omaha	3,500	15,000	6,000
St. Louis	2,000	12,500	400
St. Joseph	500	5,000	300
Sioux City	1,300	9,000	.....
Fort Worth	1,500	3,000	400
St. Paul	2,300	8,300	50
Oklahoma City	500	1,400	.....
Indianapolis	1,750	10,000	100
Denver	1,400	503	3,400

Watch Page 48 for
Business Chances



The Autocar Motor Truck

"I can trace at least a clear 40 per cent increase in my business to 'The Autocar'—that is the testimony of Joseph Iredale of Philadelphia.

"Part of this increase is due to the new territory that a reliable motor truck opens up, and part to the tremendous improvement in the service that I can give my old customers."

This particular Autocar has been in actual service more than five years—it has covered big daily mileage with heavy loads during all that time.

Send for Autocar Catalog
listing 6,000 Autocar users.

The Autocar Company, Ardmore, Pa.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Feb. 26.

Receipts 7,000 cattle, 12,000 hogs, 4,000 sheep. Cattle market strong and active. Hogs 5@10c. lower, closing 10@20c. lower, and sheep strong to 10c. up. General conditions favor enlarging demand for cattle and sheep, and larger receipts of hogs, with a moderate setback in prices.

Killers today were active buyers of fat steers, and more sold above \$12 than for several weeks past. The top price Monday was \$13.40, and about a dozen loads sold at \$13 and better. Colorado steers sold up to \$12.85, and several bunches of Idaho steers brought \$12.65. Quality of the offerings from all directions shows improvement, and only a few bunches of fed steers are selling under \$11. It is the opinion of buyers that strictly prime beeves would sell at \$13.75 or better. Killers have made large eastern shipments of beef recently. Butcher cattle are in urgent demand and at firm prices. Medium to fair cows at \$8.50@9.50 predominate. Veal calves are in better demand and bulls firm.

Chicago hog prices were 10@15c. lower; the Kansas City market was down only 5@10c. at the opening, but closed 10@20c. lower than yesterday's average. Kansas City still retains a good margin over other markets. The top price was \$17.55 and bulks of sales \$17.20@17.40. Packers bought freely and their supplies were increased by arrivals of some 80 decks from a northern market. Quality of the hogs remains good, and with the rush of farm work slated to begin soon receipts are expected to be heavy in the next two weeks.

Sheep market late last week was extremely dull at the low prices of the season, but in the past two days prices rebounded 50@60c., and at the advance there was improved demand. Fat lambs are selling at \$15.50@16.65, yearlings \$13@14.25, ewes \$11.50@12.50, and wethers \$12@13. There is an active demand for stock feeding and breeding grades. Feeding lambs are quoted at \$15@15.75, ewe lambs \$17@17.50, aged breeding ewes \$11.50@13.50, no young ewes offered.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Feb. 26.

The week's supply of cattle is lighter than usual, we having received but 20,000 head, including 582 southerners. The buyers have taken hold freely all week and trading is on a strong basis. In the steer department there has been shown a few odd droves of good cattle, but the plain cattle, mostly of the short fed variety, predominated. We have had no strictly choice or prime cattle on sale this week. So far as prices are concerned the market is the best from the seller's standpoint since last fall with values about back to the high point on some of the plain and in between cattle. The best we had on sale was a load of heavy steers that brought \$13.40. A few other loads ranged from \$12.25@13.25. The bulk of the fair steers sold around \$11.50@12.25, while the plainer kinds moved in a range of \$10@11.25. Common steers are quoted at \$7.50@9.75. The supply

of butcher stuff has been of fair volume, particularly during the early part of this week. Values are strong and the market has ruled active. Yearlings have been exceptionally good sellers. The best in this department are selling around the \$11.30 mark, but the bulk of them moved between \$9.50@10.50, the plainer kinds upwards of \$8. Cows have been good, strong sellers all week. Best cows are quoted up to \$10.75. The rank and file of the choice kinds \$9@9.50, with the plainer kinds \$8@9, canners and cutters \$7@7.75.

The hog supply continues liberal and the quality fair to good. With better Eastern transportation the order buyers have been able to fill their requirements and the consequence is a strong active market. We are at this writing right at 50c. higher than a week ago, although the market today is a little softer than it was yesterday. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$17.30@17.50; good heavies, \$17.45@17.55; roughs, \$16.25@16.50; lights, \$17.20@17.45; pigs, \$13@16.75; bulk, \$17.25@17.50.

Sheep and lamb supply is far below normal. We have only had about 2,000 this week. Prices on aged stock are steady. Lambs have scored a slight advance for the week. The top was made Monday when \$16.90 was paid for some good Western lambs. It is hard to say just what strictly choice lambs would bring.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Omaha, Nebr., February 26.

Cattle are coming to market a little more freely and receipts last week, 33,000 head, were very liberal for February. Notwithstanding the liberal supplies, however, the market has continued to improve steadily under the influence of a broad local and shipping demand. The advance last week was 25@50c., and the light and handy weight cattle showed much more improvement than the heavier grades, in fact, the cattle showing the most strength at present are the steers weighing from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds. Choice heavy steers are quoted at \$12.50@13.25, fair to good kinds at \$11.25@12.25, and common to fair light and short fed steers at \$9@11, and on down. Improvement in cows and heifers has been fully as marked as in the case of beef steers. The range of prices is wide, from \$6.75 to \$11.50, while the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock is going at a spread of \$8.25@9.75. Veal calves continue fully steady at \$9@13, and bulls and stags strong at \$9@10.50.

Indications are that the winter run of hogs is on. There were 85,000 head here last week, and quality of the offerings was as good as it has ever been at this time of the year. A broad demand has featured the trade right along, and the trend of values has been steadily upward, hogs selling fully \$1.50@1.75 higher than the low point two weeks ago. Demand is very active and all classes of buyers are paying more attention to quality than to weight so that the range of prices is comparatively narrow. There were 18,000 hogs here today, and prices broke sharply, the decline amounting to anywhere from 20 to 40c. Tops brought \$17.15,

as against \$16.55 last Tuesday, and bulk of the trading was at \$16.80@17, as against \$16.35@16.50 a week ago.

The run of sheep and lambs has not been very heavy of late, 45,000 last week, and since the government has taken the ban off mutton, the market has shown steady improvement, prices being 25@50c. higher than they were a week ago. Fat lambs are selling from \$15.35 to \$16.85, yearlings at \$11.50@14.50, wethers \$11@13, and ewes \$10.50@12.25.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from the port of New York during the ten-day period ending January 31, 1918, are given as follows:

BUTTER.—Barbados, 3,600 lbs.; Bermuda, 10,500 lbs.; British Guiana, 14,600 lbs.; British West Africa, 2,997 lbs.; British West Indies, 4,187 lbs.; Cuba, 4,466 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,800 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 21,800 lbs.; England, 526,422 lbs.; France, 5,000 lbs.; French West Indies, 500 lbs.; Haiti, 9,070 lbs.; Mexico, 14,000 lbs.; Panama, 5,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 4,146 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 9,526 lbs. Total, 637,614 lbs.

EGGS.—Panama, 1,500 doz.

CHEESE.—Brazil, 1,813 lbs.; British Guiana, 703 lbs.; British India, 23,119 lbs.; British West Africa, 4,715 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,246 lbs.; Colombia, 345 lbs.; Costa Rica, 90 lbs.; Cuba, 2,583 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 2,986 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 1,020 lbs.; France, 7,000 lbs.; French West Indies, 550 lbs.; Guatemala, 105 lbs.; Haiti, 1,385 lbs.; Jamaica, 4,167 lbs.; Mexico, 2,314 lbs.; Panama, 6,322 lbs.; Peru, 1,200 lbs.; San Domingo, 7,404 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 7,955 lbs.; Venezuela, 191 lbs. Total, 78,213 lbs.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending February 23, 1918:

CATTLE.

Chicago	48,624
Kansas City	25,696
Omaha	21,388
St. Joseph	10,544
Cudahy	609
Sioux City	5,233
South St. Paul	7,975
New York and Jersey City	8,398
Fort Worth	11,463
Philadelphia	3,714
Denver	2,974
Oklahoma City	2,933

HOGS.

Chicago	200,762
Kansas City	58,240
Omaha	72,257
St. Joseph	58,066
Cudahy	20,351
Sioux City	40,686
Ottumwa	15,135
Cedar Rapids	9,082
South St. Paul	28,596
New York and Jersey City	22,455
Fort Worth	20,193
Philadelphia	5,808
Denver	10,930
Oklahoma City	6,810

SHEEP.

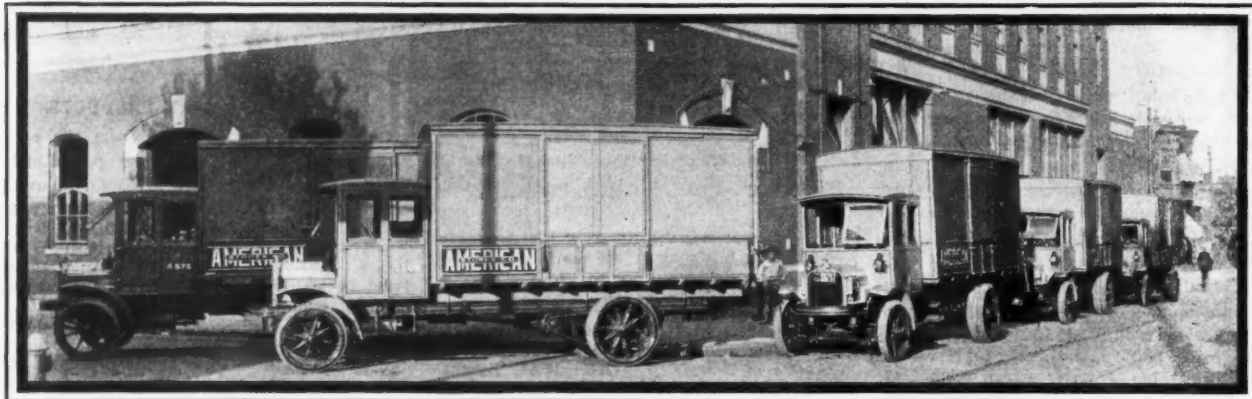
Chicago	43,580
Kansas City	14,914
Omaha	30,570
St. Joseph	14,764
Cudahy	43
Sioux City	3,410
South St. Paul	546
New York and Jersey City	15,522
Fort Worth	1,131
Philadelphia	5,211
Denver	5,286
Oklahoma City	179

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY REPORTS TO FEBRUARY 25, 1918.

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Hogs
New York	2,161	2,551	9,528	12,232
Jersey City	3,786	2,290	5,330	10,223
Central Union	2,451		688	
Totals	8,398	4,841	15,522	22,455
Totals last week	80,683	6,793	17,402	21,838

White Trucks



Fleet of White Trucks Supplies Meat to 1300 Stores in Four States

THE American Stores Company, of Philadelphia, one of the largest retailers of meat and groceries in the country, is using 24 White Trucks to make deliveries to over 1300 chain stores in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

Mr. John Eagelson, Vice President of the company, attributes their success in maintaining an efficient delivery system over such a wide area to the dependable service afforded by White Trucks.

In high pressure interurban service of this sort, White Trucks are in their element. They stand up and keep going, as they have been doing for years in road building operations, heavy contracting work and in the severest department store service.



THE WHITE COMPANY
CLEVELAND

Largest Manufacturers of Commercial Motor Vehicles in America

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Packer heavy steer hides declined 3c. to 4c. last week between two days and set the trade in general topsy turvy. What promised to be the firm selections suffered severely and without any warning. Buyers immediately set about revising their estimations of values and probable course of the market. It was expected that winter hides would decline a trifle commensurate with deteriorated quality. Native steers sold at the new rate of 26c., five sellers booking 75,000 February salting, two of them moving entire production for that period. Extreme lights are considered about 19c. for business based on the new order of values. Texas steers were not sold in the heavy weight range. Such hides are held at 26½c., the last sale rate. Buyers' ideas are at 23½c. Sellers decline to consider such a rate and talk high until prospective business is in sight. Light Texas steers of November and December kill sold at 23½c. Current slaughter considered at 21c. based on the sale of Colorados at 22c. Extreme light Texas steers of current kill quoted at 16c. nominal. Stocks are moderately large. Butt branded steers sold at 23c. in the big trading, three packers selling about 20,000 February kill. Colorado steers sold at 22c., two killers doing the business. This selection is not coming with any great freedom in the receipts. Branded cows were not sold. Rumors were current of business at 15½c. which could not be confirmed. Some buyers think 15c. would be fair value for them considering the position of other selections and availability of the cow stuff. Heavy native cows sold at 26c. early in the period for 2,000 June to January last year kosher slaughter. Business this week was put through at 23c. involving 10,000 January-February stock. This selection is coming a little faster now in the slaughter. Light native cows were quiet. Rumors connected them with business, but confirmation could not be obtained. Nominal market is considered not over 19c. Sellers usually talk 20c. Native bulls quoted quiet and waiting at 18@19c. nominal, with indications pointing toward the inside figure as the nominal market. Branded bulls are quiet. Nominal market based on recent developments considered at 15@16c. as to points.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The radical decline in packer heavy hides was sentimentally communicated to the country hide list in all weight ranges. Buyers insisted upon sharp declines in country hide prices which sellers declined to consider, as their stuff figured them considerably higher. The entire trade is still busy trying to diagnose the conditions back of the sudden decline in packer hides, especially in the heavy weights which everyone anticipated would find ready sale from

time to time owing to suitability for army leather needs. Native steers are dull. Nominal market is considered about 20c. for fairly good stuff while 18c. is considered enough for unrestricted lots. Heavy cows are waiting. Last sales were at 16½c. for current receipt stock. Buyers' ideas are not over 16c. for more and sellers usually talk up to 18c. Grub free heavy cows are held at 19@20c. Buffs are also waiting and of uncertain value. Buyers talk 16c. and report recent sales at 16½c., before the packer hide decline, in support of their position. Sellers contend country hides had their decline while packers were holding firm and dealers hesitate to consider less than 18c. for lots running about half ones. Grub free buffs are offered at 19@20c. as to sellers. Local stocks of current goods are moderate. All weights in the originating sections quoted at 15@17c. delivered basis as to lots and sections. Extremes were quiet locally in current quality. Nominal market is considered about 16c. Late sales were made at 17½c. for similar goods. A car of Wisconsin grub free extremes for immediate shipment went at 18c. delivered basis, and a car of Northwestern extremes, running well for one, brought 17c. delivered. Branded hides are a drug on the market. Offerings are of moderate size with dealers not inclined to press their sale at present. Nominal market for common country branded hides considered at 12@13c. flat. A sale of far Western common brands at 10c. flat f. o. b. is reported from that section. Country packer branded hides quoted at 15@18c. asked. Bulls were quiet locally. A sale of Northwestern bulls at 14½c. delivered basis is noted. Best lots of local bulls are said to be available at 15c. Country packer bulls quoted at 17@18c. nominal.

CALFSKINS went at 35c. for a car of local first salted city skins. This is bid for more and collectors want 36c. Stocks are small. Outside city skins quoted at 33@35c. as to descriptions and country run at 30@32c. with the inside favored as the market. Buyers want fresh skins suitable for colors and are not so keen for the resalted varieties. Packer calfskins last sold at 35c. and further offerings are noted at that figure for late slaughter. Deacons quoted at \$2@2.20 and light calf at \$2.20@2.40 nominal. Some bids of 90c.@\$1 were around the market for regular slunk skins and \$1.15 is asked. Kipskins sold at 18c. for a line of outside country collection from east of here. Northwestern grub free skins sold at 20c. delivered basis. Last local trading was at 21c.; more stuff offered. City kipskins quoted at 24@25c. nominal with some collectors talking more money. A sample car of Kansas City March to October, 1917, packer skins sold at 25c. in interests of moving out a big line at all points running back a year. One killer sold about 15,000 December to May skins at 22c. for native, 20c. for overweights and 18c. for branded.

HORSEHIDES were quiet. Buyers refused to better last sale rates and seemed less anxious for hides. Holders ask \$7.75 and have steadfastly declined \$7.50. The deadlock promises to continue until something definite is known about future government orders and regulations on leather. One

lot of country hides was offered at \$7.50 and refused, as an exorbitant price was demanded for rejects to go along. City hides quoted at \$8@8.50 nominal; ponies and glues quoted at \$3.75@4.25 and coltskins at \$1@1.75.

HOGSKINS are selling slowly as fast as available at \$1@1.20 for average country run of skins with the rejected pigs and glues out at half rates. No. 1 pigskin strips quoted at 9@10c. last paid; No. 2's quoted at 8@9c., and No. 3's at 5@6½c. as to measurements.

SHEEP PELTS.—Pullers seem less interested in skins than formerly. Values are considered nominally lower owing to slow pulled wool market and dullness in average lots of pickled sheepskins. Packer sheepskins lately sold at \$3.90@4.00 for good current kill river skins. Lambskins sold up to \$4.35 alone. Sheep and lambskins together last sold at \$4.30@4.32½ for river and local current kill. Buyers think concessions should be granted on next business. Dry western pelts are quoted and nominal at 43@48c. as to descriptions; outside for the best light weight Montana skins. Pickled sheepskins are slow. Best lots are salable up to \$14 per dozen, but average goods are quoted nearer \$10 per dozen.

Later.—Best river packer sheep and lambskins sold \$4.60 for current kill. Local goods brought \$4.50 and other river markets, slightly earlier kill, brought \$4.35.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—Quiet and waiting. No changes are noted but buyers' ideas are lower in view of recent break in Chicago prices. Packers, however, are nominally talking last paid prices here and soliciting bids. Native steers are nominally quoted at 28 to 29c. Spreadies at 29c. last paid. Butts 25c. Colorados, 24c. Cows, 20 to 21c. and bulls, 18 to 19c.

SMALL PACKER HIDES.—Active as noted in sale of about 2,500 Brooklyn packer cows October, November and December salting at 19c. Recent sales were made at an outside point of fall take-off native cows at 20 to 22½c. according to weights.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues quiet and general conditions throughout the entire market shows no improvement. The recent decline in the Western packer market has further unsettled trading here and further declines are looked for in many quarters. Shippers are more or less at a loss at quoting prices today and are soliciting bids in hope of getting tanners' ideas. Buyers' ideas are lower now than for some months past and nearly all the large operators are holding back and showing no anxiety to trade. Quotations on hides from all section are wholly nominal and the general situation throughout the entire trade is a waiting one. Southern continue slow. Dealers are pressing for business and nominally quoting all weight hides at prices ranging from 15½ to 17c. flat. New York State and New England all weights are nominally quoted at 16 to 17c. flat. Two small lots of 350 to 400 hides each sold at 15½c. flat.

CALFSKINS.—The market keeps quiet and no sales of any consequence have been made outside of a car of New York City 5 to 7's which sold at \$3.50. New York Cities are nominally held at \$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5.50. The medium and heavy weights are in less demand and practically no inquiry is noted. Outside mixed cities and countries are nominally held at \$3.20, \$4.20 and \$5.20. Regular run of countries are nominally held at \$2.70, \$3.70 and \$4.70.

HORSEHIDES.—The market holds steady and dealers are talking higher prices. Reports are current of great shortage in hides in all sections, but local tanners claim they are receiving offerings freely. Countries are quoted at \$7.50 to \$7.75 flat. Dealers mixed hides at \$8@8.25 and renderers at \$8.50. Fronts are nominally quoted at \$5.60 to \$6 according to selections.

THIS ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT IS YOURS.

What do you desire?

We are at your command.

The last word in packing houses, municipal abattoirs and rendering plants is here at your disposal. We consult, supervise, design, erect, equip plants complete.

C. H. A. Wannenwetsch & Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

PACKING HOUSE ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

Manufacturers of Wannenwetsch Sanitary Combination Rendering and Drying Apparatus.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Union, S. C.—The Imperial Ice & Coal Co., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000.

Jersey City, N. J.—The United American Ice Cream Co., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Trenton, N. J.—The Buckingham Farms, Inc., to deal in farm and dairy products, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000.

El Paso, Texas.—Emory S. Fry, W. L. Bary and E. S. Fry are the incorporators of the Purity Ice Cream & Cold Storage Co. Capital stock, \$7,500.

Anderson, Ind.—The Orange Beach Fish Company has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$5,000 by William White, Iva White and Claude Petest.

Paducah, Ky.—W. L. Traxel, A. L. Glascock, L. G. Maltby and others are the incorporators of the Traxel-Glascock Dairy & Ice Cream Co. Capital stock, \$12,000.

Portsmouth, Va.—The Portsmouth Ice Delivery Corporation has been incorporated with George W. Maupin as president, and J. P. Leigh, secretary. Capital stock, \$25,000.

Healdton, Okla.—R. O. Stull, of Tulsa; A. J. Welsh, of Marietta, Okla., and Harry Welsh, of Healdton, Okla., have incorporated

the Healdton Ice Company, with a capital stock of \$40,000.

Cotton Plant, Ark.—The Cotton Plant Ice Company has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$25,000 by J. K. Meadow, of Cotton Plant; B. J. Hughely and H. B. Spencer, of Newport, Ark.

New York, N. Y.—The DeLancey Milk & Cream Co., Inc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by N. A. von Son, M. von Son, Hoboken, N. J.; and S. Bluestone, 68 Patchen Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ICE NOTES.

Mangum, Okla.—An ice factory will be built by J. F. Tinsley and Roy Tinsley.

Wilson, N. C.—A dairy will be established at this point by the Atlantic Christian College.

Beaumont, Texas.—The plant of the Crystal Ice Company will be remodeled at a cost of \$10,000.

Festus, Mo.—The enlargement of the plant and the installation of additional machinery is planned by the Twin City Ice & Creamery Co.

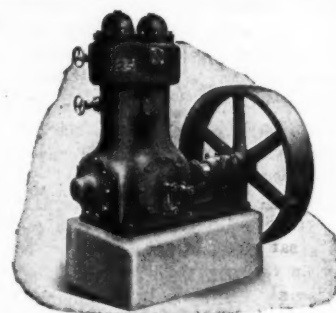
San Angelo, Texas.—It is reported that improvements to cost \$10,000 will be made to the plant of the San Angelo Ice & Power Company.

Cotton Plant, Ark.—The Cotton Plant Ice Co., incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000, has plant with a daily capacity of 10 tons of ice.

Springfield, Mo.—\$15,000 to \$20,000 will be expended by the Springfield Ice & Refrigerator Company, for improvements which will include the installation of machinery.

Charleston, W. Va.—Contract has been let by the Cline Ice Cream Co., with J. Halliday Cline of Athens, Ohio, as president and general manager, for the erection of an 84 x 65 foot fireproof building to cost \$35,000. Refrigerator, pumps, ice cream and creamery machinery will be installed. Daily capacity will be 2,500 gallons of ice cream.

Do you want a good position? Watch page 48.



KEEPING UP QUALITY

Circumstances over which we had no control made it necessary to increase our prices, but our 20-year-old policy will not permit us to abuse the confidence which our many customers have in YORK Quality.


During the past 20 years we have constantly sought ways and means to improve the quality of our ice making and refrigerating machinery. This policy has been pursued up to the present time and will be continued in the future. This is our guarantee to the trade.

Safeguard your interests by adopting YORK Quality.

York Manufacturing Co.

(Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery Exclusively)

YORK, PA.



Leaking Ammonia Fumes
are deadly as well as costly.

In such emergencies the
NATIONAL AMMONIA HELMET
enables the wearer to enter the fumes instantly and safely for repairing leaks or to rescue a fellow workman.

Write for Catalog and Prices.

American-LaFrance Fire Engine Co., Inc.
Branches in Principal Cities
Elmira, N. Y.



WHY not operate your Plant with the highest efficiency and economy.

Write us advising what you have been doing and what additions you have contemplated.

Our Engineering corps will advise you impartially the best type of plant for you to install and what you will need to reach the highest efficiency and lowest costs.

Get our New Fitting Catalog

Truck Company
WAYNESBORO, PA. U.S.A.
ICE MACHINERY SUPERIOR SINCE 1892

New York, N. Y.

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PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co., 29th Street and Gray's Ferry Road
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Specify **BOWER BRAND AMMONIA**, which can be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA.....M. & M. Warehouse Company.
BALTIMORE.....Wernig Moving, Hauling & Storage Co.
BOSTON.....G. W. Goerner
CLEVELAND.....John M. Upson
JACKSONVILLE..St. Elmo W. Acosta

NEW YORK.....Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
NORFOLK.....Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co., Agency
PITTSBURGH.....Penna Transfer Company
TOLEDO.....Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON...Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

PORK AND BEEF IN COLD STORAGE.

Cold storage holdings of all classes of pork increased during January, 1918, according to the monthly cold storage reports issued by the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture. Frozen pork stocks increased 17,728,000 pounds, or 43.7 per cent., during January among storages reporting for both December and January. There were 60,301,000 pounds of frozen pork held in cold storages on February 1, 1918, which is 16.5 per cent. less than the stocks reported on the same date last year.

Stocks of dry salt pork increased during January about 80,000,000 pounds, or 33.4 per cent., over the stocks held on January 1, 1918. Comparative figures show that the total stocks amounting to 330,863,000 pounds on February 1, 1918, were about 39 per cent. greater than those held on the same date in 1917.

Sweet pickled pork stocks increased 50,580,000 pounds in January, or about 19.9 per cent. Total cold storage holdings were 311,862,000 pounds, which is about 14.5 per cent. less than the stocks reported held at the same time last year.

Lard stocks in cold storage were 34.8 per cent. less on February 1, 1918, than on the same date in 1917. During January the stocks increased 5,018,000 pounds, giving a total on February 1 of this year of 57,540,000 pounds.

The reports show 283,672,000 pounds of frozen beef in storage on February 1, while comparative figures show that this is approximately 8 per cent. above the stocks on

the same date in 1917. During January there moved into consumption, both export and domestic, 14,636,000 pounds, or about 5 per cent., of the amount held on January 1, 1918.

Stocks of cured beef show holdings of 37,892,000 pounds on February 1, while comparative figures indicate that there is an increase of 0.2 per cent. over stocks on the same date last year. During January, 672,000 pounds moved out of storage, or in other words, stocks of January 1 decreased about 1.8 per cent.

STOCKS OF MEATS LAST AUGUST.

Completed figures of the food survey taken by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as of August 31, 1917, have just been made public. Though rather ancient as news, they are interesting from the statistical standpoint.

The total stocks of ham, bacon, and shoulders in the United States on August 31, 1917, were 488,000,000, according to the preliminary food survey figures issued by the Department of Agriculture. This total includes commercial stocks of ham, bacon and shoulders—sweet pickled, dry salted, or smoked. Comparative figures for two years indicate that holdings were practically the same on August 31, 1917, as on the same date in 1916. Meat packers held 85 per cent. of the total stocks in the country; storage warehouses 6 per cent. of the total stocks; and wholesalers and retailers 3 per cent. each.

Total commercial stocks of cured and salted pork were 215,000,000 pounds on August 31, 1917. Total stocks reported for

August 31, 1917, were 5.5 per cent. larger than those held in 1916 on the same date. The meat packers reported 74.9 per cent. of all stocks in the United States, while storage warehouses reported 11.3 per cent., wholesale dealers 7.4 per cent., and retail dealers 3.3 per cent. of total stocks.

Commercial stocks of salt beef in the United States were 58,000,000 pounds on August 31, 1917. Comparative figures show 33.9 per cent. larger stocks on August 31, 1917, than for the same date in 1916. Holdings by meat packers constituted 68.1 per cent. of total stocks and were followed in order by the holdings of storage warehouses, retail dealers, and wholesale dealers, which, together, reported more than 12 million pounds.

MUST TAKE OUT STORAGE POULTRY.

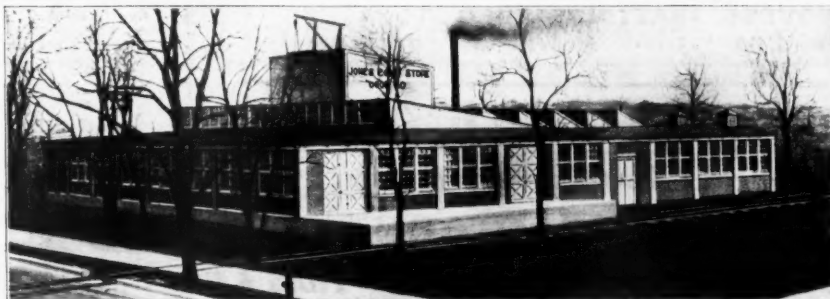
Modification of the regulation requiring the disposal of cold storage poultry is made in the following notice issued by the United States Food Administration:

All poultry stored before February 1, 1917, must be moved out of cold storage warehouses on or before March 1, 1918, as heretofore directed. The Food Administration, however, will initiate no action against holders of such poultry if sold before March 1 direct to distributors to the consuming trade, and held in the names of such distributors for not more than thirty days after March 1 for actual consumption.

In cases where dealers have not moved this poultry as directed because of inability to secure transportation facilities, and have evidence of these facts, application should be made to the Enforcement Division, Food Department, for limited extension beyond March 1.

Existing Conditions Demand Efficient and Economical Operation For Profit

"JAMISON" DOORS promote Efficiency and Economy to the extent larger facilities and new plants are necessary. OVER 50% of our business is REPEAT ORDERS.



Largest and most modern equipped plant in the world manufacturing insulated doors and allied products exclusively.

JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO., INC.,

Formerly Jones Cold Store Door Co.

P. O. Box 39, Hagerstown, Md., U. S. A.

REPEAT ORDERS, based on actual performance, proclaim most convincingly the merit of "JAMISON" DOORS. Our output exceeds that of all other makes COMBINED.

Chicago Section

Another theorist gone to—Trotsky.

The real, worth while "Big Bill" is William Howard Taft.

"Honesty is the best policy" evidently applies only to petty larceny.

Leave it to Bill Hohenzollern to locate the window ledge the pie is on.

Cardinal Gibbons and Otto Kahn have all the marks of real Americans.

One consolation the A. M. P. A. has, anyhow. It still has Eddie LaBart come-at-able.

One of the hardest things to figure out is: What business has a packer on earth, anyhow?

Whether the Allies are giving Kaiser Bill rope enough is not known. But it's a cinch he's taking enough.

Gee! Let us down easy. Chicago admits it was to blame for electing it, but not for its subsequent actions. Never again!

No wonder the old boys of the Civil War remark: "I sometimes wonder what in thunder I am wearing this little old brass button for?"

The general public may not believe it, but there are really worse animals than the packers. Seems incredible, but it's a fact, none the less.

Spying does not seem to be such dangerous work after all—not in this country, anyhow. Spy on, fellers, there's nobody going to hurt you.

While present conditions scarcely warrant it, we still expect to see flying machines landing on top of the big new Board of Trade building—some day.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, February 23, 1918, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 15.08 cents per pound.

Nicky says: "Nay, nay, Willy! A cane-bottom chair will do me. I wanten wear this noodle a little while longer, anyhow. Maybe your sister will take a chance, but E-x-c-u-s-e me!"

The war is not over by any means; we haven't even begun yet. Do not deceive yourselves. It would seem that the next most dangerous element to autocracy is Socialism; some brands, anyhow.

Last we heard of "Con" Yeager, he was in Tampa, Fla., singing:
In Florida there's a wonderful beast,
Surprises the tourist from North and East;
It hones its back on an old pine log,
That's why it's called the "razor-back" hog.

William H. Knehans, of the Packers' Architectural & Engineering Co., Chicago, was quietly married in Chicago to a St. Louis young lady, Miss Lyda Buenemann, on Wednesday, February 27. "Bill" has the hearty congratulations of his host of friends in the trade.

Cajole the farmer and club the consumer. Read this: "I don't believe a fixed price of \$2.20 will bring hoarded grain on the market," Howard B. Jackson, assistant chairman of the United States Grain corporation, declared. "Farmers are getting that on the market here now."

If we can run the railroads for the owners, the packing houses for the packers, why not run the farms for the farmers, if they will not? Seems like the packer might invest in farm lands to great advantage; at least, he could ship himself diseased hogs at—well, 'ere long it'll be 20 cents per pound, and he wouldn't have to buy water at that figure, either.

While the farmer has unquestionably a big vote and is well organized, the consuming public has a bigger, but is not getting anywhere near as square a shake. And the retailer is not helping the C. P., noticeably. No kick, but make it an even break all around!

On February 20 the price of straw at the

John Agar Co.

Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.

Packers and Commission Slaughterers

Beef, Pork and Mutton

Members of the American Meat Packers' Association.

THE STADLER ENGINEERING CO.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

Specialists in Abattoirs, Packing Houses, Garbage Reduction Plants and Cold Storage Warehouses. Chas. Stadler, Chief Engr. For 12 years chief supervisor with Sulzberger & Sons Co. (Wilson & Co.). Room 943, Webster Building, Chicago, Ill.

H. C. GARDNER F. A. LINDBERG

GARDNER & LINDBERG

ENGINEERS

Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage, Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations, Investigations.
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H. P. Henschien R. J. McLaren

HENSCHIE & McLAREN

Architects

Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.
PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE CONSTRUCTION.

LEON DASHEW

Counselor At Law

320 Broadway, New York

Phones: Worth 2014-5.

References:

Armour and Company Joseph Stern & Sons,
The Cudahy Packing Inc.
Co. Manhatan Veal &
Rosebrock Butter & Mutton Co.
Egg Co., Inc. New York Butchers United Dressed Beef
Dressed Meat Co. Co.

D. E. Washington, Mgr. & Chief Engr.

Wm. H. Knehans, Associate Engr.

PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.

— ENGINEERS —

PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGES

Manhattan Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

Cable Address Pacarco

**INSULATION
MUST BE GOOD TO OBTAIN
SATISFACTORY RESULTS**

"AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!"

THAS A FACK!—BRACK an MACK

OUR BOOKLET WILL INTEREST YOU

WRITE
US!

THE UNION INSULATING CO., Great Northern Building, CHICAGO

ANHYDROUS SUPREME AMMONIA

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"
NH₃

Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

All parties desiring to use our Supreme Brand Anhydrous Ammonia for the purpose of food preservation and ice making should write us at once asking that their names be placed on the 1918 list.

MORRIS & COMPANY

Chicago, Union Stock Yards

CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts.

Sausage Materials.

Commission Slaughterers

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

Correspondence Solicited

**UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO**

R. W. BARNES

Broker in

PROVISIONS AND LARD

49 Board of Trade, Chicago

Established 1877

W. G. PRESS & CO.

175 W. Jackson Bldg., Chicago

PORK, LARD, SHORTRIBS

For Future Delivery

GRAIN Correspondence Solicited **STOCKS**

Union Stock Yards was increased to \$25 a ton for use in pens, and \$30 for use in cars. The former price was \$16 for pens, and \$20 for cars. The prices now in force for feed at the Chicago market are as follows: Tame hay, \$1.75 per cwt.; prairie hay, \$1.75 per cwt.; alfalfa hay, \$2.00 per cwt.; corn, \$2.25 per bu.; oats, \$1.25 per bu.

Do you read page 18?

BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9.

THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

Works:
ST. LOUIS

General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.

CHICAGO

67 Second St.
SAN FRANCISCO

WORTHEN, TROTT & SULLIVAN 200 Produce Exchange,
New York, N. Y.

successors to M. FRANKFORT, established 1884

BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

**OLEO OIL—OLEO STOCK—NEUTRAL LARD—COTTON OIL—OLEO STEARINE
COCONUT OIL**

United States Food Administration License Number G-42291

Watch Our "Want and For Sale" Page for Business Chances

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 18.....	15,198	1,352	44,957	20,550
Tuesday, Feb. 19.....	19,370	3,938	64,158	10,794
Wednesday, Feb. 20.....	5,126	1,227	20,464	8,731
Thursday, Feb. 21.....	12,078	3,021	47,141	12,152
Friday, Feb. 22.....	9,326	971	41,755	5,020
Saturday, Feb. 23.....	3,906	282	26,704	2,505

Total last week.....	65,010	10,791	245,179	59,732
Previous week.....	70,179	12,523	222,940	67,352
Year ago.....	61,212	11,404	196,237	77,274
Two years ago.....	47,536	9,091	193,598	75,501

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 18.....	3,107	175	4,391	4,756
Tuesday, Feb. 19.....	2,576	164	5,318	2,906
Wednesday, Feb. 20.....	3,294	211	5,676	2,681
Thursday, Feb. 21.....	2,303	114	9,847	2,404
Friday, Feb. 22.....	4,247	61	5,215	2,551
Saturday, Feb. 23.....	859	13	4,970	854

Total last week.....	16,356	741	35,417	16,152
Previous week.....	15,278	604	32,307	22,783
Year ago.....	16,956	678	60,528	9,639
Two years ago.....	10,391	397	45,904	17,645

TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1918.....	485,279	1,917	477,988
1917.....	1,481,528	1,791,292	500,696
1916.....	500,696	540,540	

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Feb. 23, 1918.....	791,000
Previous week.....	729,000
Cor. week, 1917.....	638,000
Cor. week, 1916.....	681,000
Total year to date.....	5,559,000
Same period, 1917.....	5,877,000
Same period, 1916.....	6,951,000

Combined receipts at seven points for 1917 to Feb. 23, 1918, and the same period a year ago:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week.....	260,000	626,000	160,000
Previous week.....	192,000	572,000	147,000
1917.....	171,000	558,000	216,000
1916.....	147,000	568,000	202,000
1915.....	108,000	505,000	214,000

TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.

1918.....	1,547,000	4,367,000	1,252,000
1917.....	1,423,000	5,011,000	1,682,000
1916.....	1,230,000	5,767,000	1,698,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Armour & Co.....	44,400
Anglo-American.....	16,900
Swift & Company.....	29,400
Hammond Co.....	16,000
Morris & Co.....	20,300
Wilson & Co.....	22,400
Boyd-Lunham.....	9,200
Western P. Co.....	14,400
Roberts & Oake.....	6,900
Miller & Hart.....	5,100
Independent P. Co.....	6,400
Brennan P. Co.....	5,800
Others.....	19,900
Totals.....	217,000
Previous week.....	206,900
Year ago.....	141,100

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$12.15	\$16.95	\$12.50	\$16.00
Previous week.....	11.50	16.10	11.85	16.35
Cor. week, 1917.....	10.45	12.05	11.45	14.30
Cor. week, 1916.....	8.35	8.45	7.85	10.95
Cor. week, 1915.....	7.65	6.65	6.90	9.10
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.45	8.65	6.00	7.80
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.25	8.45	6.10	8.40
Cor. week, 1912.....	6.50	6.40	4.25	6.20
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.30	7.04	4.35	5.90

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers.....	\$13.50@14.15
Yearlings, good to choice.....	8.00@13.25
Stockers and feeders.....	8.00@11.00
Good to choice cows.....	8.50@11.00
Good to choice heifers.....	8.50@11.50
Fair to good cows.....	7.00@ 8.00
Canners.....	6.25@ 7.25
Cutters.....	7.00@ 7.75
Holstein bulls.....	7.00@ 9.15
Butcher bulls.....	8.75@10.50
Heavy calves.....	8.50@11.00
Veal calves.....	11.50@14.25

HOGS.	
Prime light butchers.....	\$17.20@17.45
Fair to fancy light.....	16.90@17.30
Med. wt. butchers, 200-240 lbs.....	17.35@17.60
Heavy wt. butchers, 240-400 lbs.....	17.30@17.65
Choice heavy packing.....	17.05@17.35
Rough heavy packing.....	16.75@17.10
Pigs, fair to good.....	13.00@16.00
Stags (subject to 70 lbs. dockage).....	16.75@17.75

SHEEP.

Good to choice wethers.....	\$11.60@13.59
Good to choice ewes.....	19.00@13.10
Yearlings.....	13.00@15.00
Western lambs, good to choice.....	15.00@16.85
Native lambs, good to choice.....	15.00@16.65
Goats.....	6.00@ 8.25

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1918.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$49.55	\$49.55	\$49.55	\$49.55
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	26.47	26.50	26.47	26.47
July.....	26.75	26.75	26.75	26.75
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	25.70	25.75	25.70	25.70
July.....	26.05	26.12	26.05	26.05

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	48.60	48.70	48.55	48.55
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	25.95	26.20	25.95	26.02
July.....	26.25	26.40	26.25	26.25
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	25.20	25.55	25.20	25.27
July.....	25.70	25.90	25.70	25.70

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	48.65	48.65	48.20	48.35
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	26.15	26.17	26.05	26.12
July.....	26.40	26.40	26.27	26.32
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	25.35	25.45	25.30	25.35
July.....	25.65	25.65	25.70	25.75

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	48.10	48.20	48.00	48.02
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	26.05	26.12	25.87	25.87
July.....	26.05	26.05	26.05	26.05
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	25.35	25.42	25.12	25.15
July.....	25.75	25.80	25.55	25.55

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	47.60	47.80	47.57	47.57
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	25.80	25.85	25.70	25.80
July.....	26.00	26.10	25.90	26.00
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	25.00	25.05	24.90	24.95
July.....	25.40	25.47	25.30	25.40

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	48.10	48.10	47.80	47.80
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	25.90	26.00	25.87	25.87
July.....	26.20	26.20	26.10	26.10
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	25.12	25.17	25.00	25.02
July.....	25.47	25.47	25.47	25.47

†Bid. ‡Askd.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.	
Native Rib Roast.....	20 @35
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	25 @40
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	40 @50
Native Pot Roasts.....	25 @30
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	18 @22
Beef Stew.....	16 @18
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	23 @24
Corned Rumps, Native.....	18 @20
Corned Ribs.....	18 @18
Corned Flanks.....	21 @15
Round Steaks.....	18 @25
Round Roasts.....	20 @22
Shoulder Steaks.....	24 @25
Shoulder Roasts.....	20 @24
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	20 @18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	30 @35
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	25 @30
Legs, fancy.....	30 @25
Stew.....	20 @28
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	20 @25
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	25 @25
Chops, French, each.....	20 @15

Mutton.

Legs.....	22 @25
Stew.....	18 @18
Shoulders.....	22 @25
Hind Quarters.....	22 @25
Rib and Loin Chops.....	30 @18
Shoulder Chops.....	22 @25

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	28 @30
Pork Chops.....	28 @35
Pork Shoulders.....	22 @25
Pork Tenderloins.....	40 @40
Pork Butts.....	28 @28
Spare Ribs.....	24 @24
Hocks.....	20 @20
Pigs' Heads.....	18 @18
Leaf Lard.....	30 @30

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	25 @25
Fore Quarters.....	20 @20
Legs.....	25 @25
Breasts.....	20 @25
Shoulders.....	20 @25
Cutlets.....	24 @24
Rib and Loin Chops.....	30 @30

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	18 @18
Tallow.....	7 @ 7
Bones, per cwt.....	14 @ 14
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs. (deacona).....	30 @30
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (deacona).....	75 @75
Kips.....	20 @20
Heavy calves.....	9.50@13.00
Veal calves.....	14.50@15.00

STERNE & SON CO.

Just Brokers

Tallow, Grease, Stearine
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils
Postal Tel. Bldg. Chicago

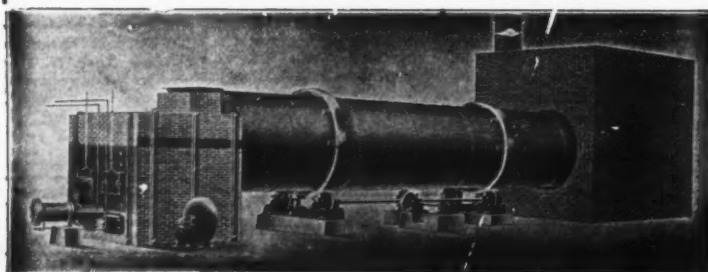
POELS & BREWSTER

32 Broadway New York

Import Agents
Hides, Skins, Pickled Pelts,
Wool, Tallow and Casings

Watch Page 48 for Business Chances

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES

Economical—Efficient
—Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the
world. Material carried in stock for standard sizes.
Send for Catalogue T. B.American Process Co.
68 William St. - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	18	@20
Good native steers	17	@18
Native steers, medium	15	@17
Heifers, good	14	@16
Cows	13	@14
Hind quarters, choice	23	@23
Fore quarters, choice	16	@16

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	40	@40
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	38	@38
Steer Loin, No. 1	30	@30
Steer Loin, No. 2	24	@24
Steer Short Loin, No. 1	43 1/2	@43 1/2
Steer Short Loin, No. 2	38 1/2	@38 1/2
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	20 1/2	@20 1/2
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2	18	@18
Cow Short Loin	14 1/2	@20 1/2
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	17	@17
Cow Loin	15	@17
Sirloin Butts, No. 3	10 1/2	@20 1/2
Strip Loin, No. 3	—	@—
Steer Ribs, No. 1	21	@21
Steer Ribs, No. 2	20	@20
Cow Ribs, No. 1	19	@19
Cow Ribs, No. 2	15	@17
Cow Ribs, No. 3	13	@13
Rolls	17	@17
Steer Rounds, No. 1	17 1/2	@17 1/2
Steer Rounds, No. 2	16 1/2	@16 1/2
Cow Rounds	13 1/2	@14
Clank Steak	20	@20
Rump Butts	17	@17
Steer Chucks, No. 1	15 1/2	@15 1/2
Steer Chucks, No. 2	15	@15
Cow Chucks	14	@14
Boneless Chucks	14 1/2	@14 1/2
Steer Plates	15	@15
Medium Plates	14 1/2	@14 1/2
Briskets, No. 1	18	@18
Briskets, No. 2	14	@14
Shoulder Clods	13 1/2	@13 1/2
Steer Navel Ends	14	@14 1/2
Cow Navel Ends	11 1/2	@11 1/2
Fore Shanks	9	@9
Hind Shanks	7 1/2	@7 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	15	@15
Trimming	14	@14

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.	10	@10
Hearts	11 1/2	@12
Tongues	21	@21
Sweetbreads	19	@25
Ox Tail, per lb.	11	@11 1/2
Fresh tripe, plain	8	@7
Fresh Tripe, H. O.	12	@8
Livers	12	@14
Kidneys, per lb.	9	@9

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	14	@17
Light Carcass	18	@20
Good Carcass	21	@22
Good Saddles	22	@24
Medium Racks	12	@12
Good Racks	18	@18

Veal Product.

Brains, each	10	@10
Sweetbreads	25	@45
Calf Livers	23	@25

Lamb.

Good Caul Lambs	22	@22
Round Dressed Lambs	24	@24
Saddles, Caul	25	@25
R. D. Lamb Fores	21	@21
Caul Lamb Fores	20	@20
R. D. Lamb Saddles	27	@27
Lamb Fries, per lb.	18	@20
Lamb Tongues, each	4	@4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	25	@25

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	19	@19
Good Sheep	21	@21
Medium Saddles	21	@21
Good Saddles	22	@22
Good Fores	19	@19
Medium Racks	18	@18
Mutton Legs	24	@24
Mutton Loin	22	@22
Mutton Stew	14	@14
Sheep Tongues, each	4	@4
Sheep Heads, each	12	@12

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	24	@24
Pork Loin	25 1/2	@25 1/2
Leaf Lard	26 1/2	@26 1/2
Tenderloins	30	@30
Spare Ribs	15	@15
Butts	22	@22
Hocks	18	@18
Trimming	18	@18
Extra Lean Trimings	23	@23
Tails	17	@17
Snouts	13 1/2	@13 1/2
Pigs' Feet	6	@6
Pigs' Heads	14	@14
Blade Bones	9	@9
Blade Meat	18	@18
Cheek Meat	17	@17
Hog Livers, per lb.	9	@9
Neck Bones	6 1/2	@6 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	21	@21
Pork Hearts	11 1/2	@11 1/2
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Pork Tongues	22	@22
Hip Bones	11	@11
Tail Bones	11	@11
Brains	11	@11
Rackfat	27 1/2	@27 1/2
Hams	27	@27
Calas	21 1/2	@21 1/2
Bellies	36	@36

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	16	@16
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	16	@16
Choice Bologna	17	@17
Frankfurters	22 1/2	@22 1/2
Liver, with beef and pork	16	@16
Tongues and blood	22 1/2	@22 1/2
Mixed Sausage	15 1/2	@15 1/2
New England Style Luncheon Sausage	24 1/2	@24 1/2
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	24 1/2	@24 1/2
Special Compressed Sausage	20	@20
Berliner Sausage	20 1/2	@20 1/2
Oxford Lean Butts	35 1/2	@35 1/2
Polish Sausage	19 1/2	@19 1/2
Garlic Sausage	19 1/2	@19 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage	20	@20
Country Sausage, fresh	24 1/2	@24 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	20 1/2	@20 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	21	@21
Boneless lean butts in casings	43	@43
Luncheon Roll	20 1/2	@20 1/2
Delicatessen Loaf	19	@19
Jellied Roll	20	@20

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. O. (new)	34 1/2	@34 1/2
German Salami	34 1/2	@34 1/2
Italian Salami (new goods)	38 1/2	@38 1/2
Hofstetner	26 1/2	@26 1/2
Metwurst	23 1/2	@23 1/2
Farmer	29 1/2	@29 1/2
Cervelat, new	35 1/2	@35 1/2

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	2.30	@2.30
Bologna, 1/2s @ 1/2s	3.00	@10.50
Pork, link, kits	2.50	@2.50
Pork, links, 1/2s @ 1/2s	3.30	@11.55
Polish sausage, kits	2.50	@2.50
Polish sausage, 1/2s @ 1/2s	3.45	@12.00
Frankfurts, kits	2.60	@2.60
Frankfurts, 1/2s @ 1/2s	3.60	@12.75
Blood sausage, kits	2.30	@2.30
Blood sausage, 1/2s @ 1/2s	3.10	@11.50
Liver sausage, kits	2.50	@2.50
Liver sausage, 1/2s @ 1/2s	3.30	@11.60
Head cheese, kits	2.45	@2.45
Head cheese, 1/2s @ 1/2s	3.25	@11.25

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 337-lb. barrels	15.50	@15.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	13.30	@13.30
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	16.00	@16.00
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	—	@—
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	—	@—
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	69.50	@69.50

CANNED MEATS.

Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 1/2	Per doz.	—
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 1	3.15	@3.15
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 2	5.10	@5.10
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 6	22.00	@22.00
Corned beef hash, No. 1/2	1.60	@1.60
Corned beef hash, No. 1	2.60	@2.60
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1/2	1.60	@1.60
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1	2.60	@2.60
Vienna Sausage, No. 1/2	1.15	@1.15
Vienna sausage, No. 1	2.75	@2.75

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	Per doz.	\$2.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	4.50	@4.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	8.50	@8.50
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in case	16.25	@16.25

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	38.00	@38.00
Plate Beef	37.00	@37.00
Prime Mess Beef	35.00	@35.00
Mess Beef	34.00	@34.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—	@—
Rump Butts	37.00	@37.00
Mess Pork	50.00	@50.00
Clear Fat Racks	57.50	@57.50
Family Back Pork	50.00	@50.00
Bean Pork	48.50	@48.50

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	30	@30
Pure lard	29	@29
Lard, substitute, tes.	24	@24
Lard compounds	23 1/2	@23 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal. in barrels	22 1/2	@22 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	29	@29
Barrels, 1/4c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/2c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 50 lbs., 1/4c. to 1c. over tierces.	—	@—

BUTTER.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi.	25 1/2	@27
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	28 1/2	@30
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.	29 1/2	@29 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	22	@22
Nut margarine, prints, 1 lb.	28	@28

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4c. less.)	—	@—
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	29.35	@29.35
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	29.00	@29.00
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	28.75	@28.75
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	26.80	@26.80
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	27.05	@27.05
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	27.25	@27.25
Extra Short Clears	27.25	@27.25
Extra Short Ribs	27.00	@27.00
D. S. Short Clears, 20 @ 25 avg.	31.25	@31.25
Butts	22.75	@22.75
Bacon meat, 1 1/4c. more.	—	@—

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	30 1/2	@30 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	30	@30
Skinned Hams	32	@32
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	26	@26
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	23 1/2	@23 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	27 1/2	@27 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	45	@45
Dried Beef Sets	31 1/2	@31 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	37 1/2	@37 1/2

Wide, 5 @ 6 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	38 1/2	@38 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 5 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	35	@35
Dried Beef Insides	33 1/2	@33 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	31 1/2	@31 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides	30	@30
Skinned Boiled Hams	41	@41
Regular Boiled Hams	40	@40
Boiled Calas	35	@35
Cooked Loin Rolls	35	@35
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	35	@35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

P. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	14	@14
Beef exports, rounds	30	@30
Beef middles, per set	32	@32
Beef bungs, per piece	14	@14
Beef weasands	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	60	@60
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	60	@60
Hog casings, free of salt, regular	25	@25
Hog casings, f. o. s., extra narrow	—	@—
Hog middles, per set	25	@25
Hog bungs export	21	@21
Hog bungs, large	12	@12
Hog bungs, medium	9	@9
Hog bungs, narrow	6	@6
Hog stomachs, per piece	10	@10
Imported medium wide sheep casings	—	@—
Imported medium wide sheep casings	—	@—

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	6.45	@6.55
Hoof meal, per unit	6.10	@6.15
Concentrated tankage, ground	6.10	@6.20
Ground tankage, 11%	6.40	@6.45
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	6.20	@6.25
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	6.00	@6.10
Ground tankage, 6% and 30%	42.00	@44.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	33.00	@34.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	25.00	@26.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, per ton	195.00	@205.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	60.00	@65.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	60.00	@65.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	75.00	@80.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton	60.00	@65.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs., av. per ton	60.00	@65.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs., av. per ton	75.00	@85.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs., av. per ton	150.00	@155.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	35.00	@37.50

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	26.60	@26.60
Prime steam, loose	26.20	@26.20
Leaf	25.00	@25.00
Compound	22.50	@22.50
Neutral lard	28.00	@28.25

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	26	@26
Tallow	18 1/2	@18 1/2
Grease, yellow	16 1/2	@16 1/2
Grease, A white	18	@18

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	24	@24 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	23	@23
Oleo stock	20	@20 1/2
Linseed, per gal.	1.30	@1.35
Corn oil, loose	17 1/2	@17 1/2
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast	16 1/2	@16 1/2

TALLOW.

Edible	18	@18
Prime Country	—	@—
Packers' Prime	17 1/2	@17 1/2
Packers' No. 1	17	@17 1/2
Packers' No. 2	15	@15 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	17 1/2	@17 1/2
White, "A"	17	@17 1/2
White, "B"	16 1/2	@16 1/2
Bone, naphtha extracted	14 1/2	@14 1/2
Crackling	16 1/2	@16 1/2
House	15	@15 1/2
Yellow	16	@16
Brown	13	@14
Glycerine, C. P.	66	@67
Glycerine, dynamite	63	@64
Glycerine, crude soap	46	@46 1/2
Glycerine, candle	51	@53

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose, Chicago	@20
P. S. Y., soap grade, f. o. b. Texas.....	19¼ @19¼
Soap stock, hhls., concn., 62@65 f. a.....	nom 8¼
Soap stock, loose, reg., 5%, f. a. Tex.....	4¼ @5 per

Retail Section

SALE OF HORSE MEAT IN NEBRASKA.

Plans have been announced for the opening of retail shops for the sale of horse meat in Omaha, Neb., and some other cities of that section in the very near future, by a recently organized company with headquarters now at Grand Island, Neb. The promoters of this enterprise have stated that only young, unbroken stock will be used.

COMPULSORY RATIONS IN ENGLAND.

The enforcement of a system of compulsory food rations went into effect in England this week. It covers meat, butter and oleomargarine in London and vicinity, and the meat rationing will be extended to the entire country within a month. The system will be extended later to cover all staple foodstuffs necessary.

Reports from London state that although the departure is described as perhaps the greatest social revolution in the history of England, the people accepted it without complaint, and in many cases welcomed it as ending the necessity for standing in long lines at markets and stores awaiting their turn, rich and poor alike, to secure supplies.

No one will be able to buy butter, oleomargarine or meat without cards. On the meat cards there are four coupons for each week, of which only three may be used in the purchase of butchers' meats, such as beef, mutton and pork, of which the allowance per person weekly is one and a quarter pounds and for children under ten years of age ten ounces. The butter or margarine ration is four ounces per person weekly.

HOW TO FIGURE INCOME TAX PROFITS.

The Government now requires merchants to take an exact annual inventory for income tax returns. A simple formula for determining net profit is given by the Modern Merchant as follows:

1. Inventory of December 31, 1916, at cost
2. Add purchases in 1917.....
3. Total
4. Subtract inventory of December 31, 1917, at cost.....
5. Cost of goods sold in 1917 (Item 3 less Item 4).....
6. Sales in 1917 (cash and credit)....
7. Subtract Item 5 from Item 6 to arrive at gross profit.....
- Deductions:
8. Expense of doing business (rent, wages, a reasonable salary to proprietor, light, fuel, taxes of all kinds, except those not on the business, and all other business expenses)
9. Depreciation on fixtures.....
10. Bad debt losses
11. Total deductions
12. Net profit

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

S. Herbert Norton, for many years in the meat business, died at his home on West street, Whitman, Mass., from pneumonia. Mr. Norton was 59 years of age, and is survived by his widow and three sons.

Curtis Cameron, who has conducted a meat market in Zion, Md., for several years, will move to Rising Sun, Md., where he will open a new market.

The Crackow Investment Company, New Britain, Conn., capitalized at \$10,000 to conduct a meat and grocery business, elected the following as its board of directors: Wladislaw Gorzyis, Albert Fliss, Julian Gunsli, John Plaza, Szezeplan Plaza, Adam Lukosek, Stanislaw Gorzyis, John Chrusiel, Marcin Tomza and John Jawriz.

Thaddeus LeGrande Matthews, formerly proprietor of a wholesale and retail meat business in Helena, Mont., died at the home of his daughter in Spokane, Wash. Mr. Matthews was born in Camden, N. J., 74 years ago, and he is survived by his widow and one daughter.

The Union Meat Market, Washburn, Wis., is now under the management of S. E. Swanson and Louis Johnson.

Herman Groessler will re-open the meat market in the Buttler building on Main street, Peshtigo, Wis., formerly conducted by Henry Drees.

Buehler Bros. have opened their new meat market at 55 Monroe avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich., with Fred Jensen as manager.

The Klein Grocery & Meat Co.'s store at 1029 East Ninth street, Kansas City, Mo., has been destroyed by fire.

The Fort Dodge (Iowa) Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association has been organized with the following officers: W. E. Whalen, president; H. W. Robinson, first vice-president; Martin Ertl, second vice-president; P. M. Dowd, treasurer.

The Retail Butchers' Exchange, of Alameda County, Oakland, Cal., held their annual theatre party at the Orpheum Theatre on Monday, February 11.

Michael H. Lacey, meat dealer, died at his home on High street, Pascoag, R. I., from pneumonia, after an illness of about a week. Mr. Lacey was born in West Meath, Ireland, in 1852, and is survived by his widow, four sons and a daughter.

It is reported that Fall River, Mass., is to have a public market.

The capital stock of the Polish Workers' Provision Company, Schenectady, N. Y., has been increased from \$2,000 to \$3,000.

Matthew J. Gallagher, aged 70, died at his home, 1300 West Fourth street, Wilmington, Del., where he conducted a meat business for over forty years.

Buying an Ice Machine

Do you feel the need of up-to-date refrigeration in your shop? Perhaps you have a refrigerating machine, but it isn't giving you satisfaction, either through your fault or for some other reason. Would you like to know the right way to go about buying a refrigerating machine? Watch for the article by a practical shop man and refrigerating expert to appear soon on this page.

Ralph Enghuesn, of Alma, Wis., has taken charge of the Jacobi meat market in Mondovi, Wis.

Victor F. Gustafson, proprietor of the meat market on Plum street, Red Wing, Minn., died at his home, 739 McSorley street, after a long illness. Death was due to a complication of diseases. Mr. Gustafson was born in Sweden in 1875, and came to America in 1882, and is survived by his widow and five children.

E. G. Buhler sold his meat market in Elkhorn, Wis., to Charles E. Wales.

W. J. Laub and Charles L. Wilcox have incorporated the Central Market Company, Akron, Ohio, with a capital stock of \$25,000.

McClintock & Hendricks will open a grocery and meat market in Peoria, Ill.

Carl Avery has purchased the meat market in Montour, Iowa, formerly conducted by Floyd Ellis.

I. E. Krolloff opened a meat market in Sioux City, Iowa, under the name of the Lincoln Store.

William Mayer bought the City Meat Market in Stacyville, Iowa.

Hartman & Heinritz will open a meat market in Kalamazoo, Mich.

S. Williamson and Hugo Dobberstein have purchased a meat market at Madison Lake, Minn.

The meat market at Red Lake Falls, Minn., conducted by Klenast & Rebillard, has been damaged by fire with a loss of \$1,000.

W. J. Topping has engaged in the meat business at Primrose, Neb.

A new meat market has been opened on Division street, Sandusky, Ohio, by Messrs. Naegle & Gardner.

Joseph Di Fazio, employed as a butcher by Philippe Nicotera, died at his home, 611 Third avenue, Utica, N. Y.

Fred Sandmoen has sold out his meat and grocery business in Spooner, Minn., to Nick Skeie.

Emmett Tupper has disposed of his interest in the Tupper Meat Co., Brewster, Wash., and went to Seattle to enlist.

Eli Larshon has engaged in the meat business at Stromsburg, Neb.

Henry Penhollow has purchased the interest of his partner, John King, in the West Side Meat Market, Madison, Neb.

O. L. Wallin has leased his butcher shop in Johnson, Neb., to Wanrow & Schneider.

Bert Chase has purchased the butcher shop of John Spring in Ainsworth, Neb.

M. Brissey has added a line of groceries to his meat business in Auburn, Neb.

F. E. Miller has opened at 309 Dewey avenue, Bartlesville, Okla., as "Miller's Market."

P. C. Ammond & Son, of 15 East Western avenue, have opened a branch, as U. S. Market, at 179 West Western avenue, Muskegon, Mich.

N. B. Sawyer has resumed the management of the market in Conklin, Mich., which he leased for a while to Rosema Bros.

W. N. Adams & Son, meat dealers in Aberdeen, Md., have sustained a fire loss of \$5,000.

N. W. Moores has engaged in the meat business in the W. W. Rowland building, Hobart, Okla.

Smith W. Carter is about to occupy the Spaulding building, Toronto, Kans., with a meat market.

Amos Majors has engaged in the meat business in the Dixon building, Mound Valley, Kans.

Gould Bros. have disposed of their meat business in Carter, Okla., to G. C. Perkins.

Andrew Kudsk bought the meat business in Dike, Iowa, formerly conducted by Fred Williamson.

I. Hall sold out his meat market in Granada, Minn., to James Prouty.

Emil Kezeck has disposed of his meat market in Randall, Minn., to Joseph Neary.

Ira Garley's meat market in Ingalls, Mich., has been destroyed by fire.

E. B. Cutler has taken over the meat market in Rio, Wis., formerly conducted by John Segerson.

William Kortendick bought the Jess Heldt's interest in the Central Meat Market, West Bend, Wis.

Matt Nechvatal and S. Vital bought the meat market in Cobb, Wis.

Rice & Wilson have taken over Fred Daly's meat business at Worden, Mont., by Louis Green.

John Miller has sold his meat market in Gillett, Wis., to John Anderson.

Christman & Walters, who conduct a meat and grocery market in Tomah, Wis., have dissolved partnership. Mr. Christman will continue the business.

The Star Department Store at the corner of South Main, Franklin and Pennsylvania avenue, Elmira, N. Y., has been opened with a full line of meats, groceries, etc. The proprietors are C. R. Mosch & Son.

Simmon's Public Market is now open for business at 192 Main street, Wareham, Mass., with J. D. McGee as manager.

William Alexander, who has been conducting a meat market on the west side of Winchester, Ohio, has purchased Frank J. Payne's East Side Meat Market, Winchester, and will consolidate the two markets.

It is reported that C. Casey and M. Kilgariff are contemplating the purchase of the meat market in Lansing, Iowa, conducted by Hefey Bros.

J. S. Bongey has moved his meat business to a new location in Deerfield, Wis.

Doney Christiansen has purchased the meat and grocery business in Blair, Neb., formerly conducted by Chris. Nielsen.

D. D. Angelillo's market at 2200 Avenue B, South Birmingham, Ala., has been burglarized.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Luther S. Bailey, a meat and provision dealer on Forest street, Middleboro, Mass. Liabilities, \$3,580; assets, \$710.

FEAR STORAGE EGG PROFIT LIMIT.

It is said that dealers in storage eggs regard with considerable apprehension the tentative regulations in which the United States Food Administration has recently undertaken

to fix the maximum profit upon storage eggs at no more than 5 per cent. beyond the original cost plus storage, interest, and insurance charges. Without protesting against any measure that the United States Food Administration has seen fit to adopt for the protection of the country's food supply during the present crisis, the dealers in storage eggs look upon the restriction to a 5 per cent. profit as detrimental to public interest, because, in their opinion, it will have the effect of discouraging a considerable part of the trade from handling eggs for storage.

In the fall and winter months of the year, when the greater part of the community depends almost entirely upon the storage product, storage eggs, the dealers argue, will be exceedingly short and fresh eggs will rise to a price normally high, unimpeded by the Food Administration, which cannot regulate the price of fresh eggs without doing some-

thing it has no right to do—namely, regulating the price to the producer.

At any rate, whatever the price of fresh eggs may be in the fall and winter, the public, they assert, will certainly encounter an egg famine unless the dealers in storage eggs hold up their end of the market to a normal level.

This they cannot do, according to many dealers, if the trade is limited to a 5 per cent. profit. They are willing to concede that a 5 per cent. profit would be sufficient under normal and absolutely certain conditions, but it cannot be assured, because of the uncertain conditions which surround the egg trade in general. There is a general impression among the dealers that the natural operation of supply and demand upon a wide-open and competitive market can be trusted to work to far better public advantage than any plan of profit restriction.



Snow-Proof, Wind-Proof, Rain-Proof

THE past winter has proven the acid test for the ALL-YEAR Cab in the growing and shipping business. By fully protecting drivers, uninterrupted schedules were maintained, increasing financial results for owners.

As this winter, so this spring, the ALL-YEAR Cab will afford your drivers full protection from March winds and Spring rains, increasing their efficiency and eliminating unnecessary layups of your trucks.

In Summer the ALL-YEAR Cab is quickly changed into a cool, open housing by removing the winter attachments, consisting of side, door and rear windows.

KISSSEL TRUCKS

There are five new sizes—a truck for every business—a size for every purpose. The Kissel built-in strength in frame, axles, springs, brakes and other structural parts—the sturdy Kissel-built power plant equal to all power demands, insure dependable performance and reliable service necessary to maintain continuous haulage and delivery schedules.

Investigate the new Kissel Trucks and the ALL-YEAR Cab. Send for literature and specifications, or see your nearest Kissel dealer.

Kissel Motor Car Co., Hartford, Wis., U. S. A.



Horns Wanted

Always in market for No. 1 horns. Send your offer.

Noyes Comb Company
Binghamton, N. Y.

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S. V. Nevanas & Co., Ltd.

Exporters and Importers of

PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS

44 Broad St., NEW YORK

Main Office, LONDON
and at

Liverpool, Glasgow, Melbourne, Sydney,
Wellington, Auckland, Etc., Etc.

New York Section

President Edward Morris, of Morris & Company, was in the city last week for a few days.

Horace Case, of Swift & Company's sheep-buying department, at Chicago, was in New York this week.

J. I. Russell, general branch house manager for Wilson & Company, remained over in New York this week to look over the trade here.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending February 23, 1918, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 16.36 cents per pound.

S. T. Wratten, credit man for Wilson & Company, at Philadelphia, has been appointed head of the credit department in the New York district, succeeding C. J. Norling. He took charge this week.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending February 23, 1918, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 2,291¼ lbs.; Brooklyn, 40 lbs.; total, 2,331¼ lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 4,226 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 16 lbs.; Brooklyn, 6 lbs.; total, 22 lbs.

Former Governor B. B. Odell, recently appointed ice controller for the state, announces that there will be no ice famine in New York this summer. He has arranged for harvesting and storing a million tons of ice by the state to help eke out the supply, and his plans include a campaign for the saving of ammonia by limiting production of artificial ice. He announces that the price of ice to families in New York will be kept at 50 cents per 100 pounds, or near that figure. Cost to large dealers may be a little more than in ordinary times.

The twentieth annual entertainment and ball of the Brooklyn Branch, New York State Association of United Master Butchers, was held last Thursday night at the Imperial, Brooklyn. More than 1,000 people attended the affair, which was a pronounced success. The proceeds of the entertainment were donated to the Y. M. C. A. war fund. The Arrangement Committee consisted of Jacob Wyler, chairman; Joseph Lehner, John Hoffmann, Morris Lehman and John Hildeman. The officers of the association are: Charles Grismer, president; William Schneider, first vice-president; Paul Zea, second vice-president; Joseph Lehner, treasurer; Edward Klesper, financial secretary; William C. Helling, recording secretary; John A. Hoffman, corresponding secretary.

A splendid system, scientific principles and a loyal staff is what builds up a big business. And add to that a strong personality—and the secret of the phenomenal growth of the J. S. Hoffman Co., Inc., of

New York and Chicago, is a mystery no longer. One of the staff, L. E. Swam, is now in New York and is getting ready for a trip through the country to study conditions in the manufacturing of cheese. Having had years of experience and being the company's Wisconsin representative, he is the proper man in the proper place. O. R. Christiansen, credit man of the company, has been in the New York office for some time, with Mr. Harry Hoffman assisting him. The company are gradually increasing their staff of traveling men, due to the constant growth of the business, for which the New York office manager is partly to blame. Big Chief J. S. knows how to appreciate those who work for the company's interests, which is as it should be, and Little Chief H. I. extends the willing hand any old time. All of which spells success.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from the port of New York during the ten-day period ending January 31, 1918, are just now reported by the U. S. Customs Service in detail, as follows:

BACON.—Belgium, 1,303,255 lbs.; British India, 94,182 lbs.; British West Africa, 1,508

lbs.; British West Indies, 400 lbs.; Cuba, 152,875 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 133 lbs.; England, 7,643,737 lbs.; France, 2,879,146 lbs.; Italy, 3,727,554 lbs.; San Domingo, 6,670 lbs.; Scotland, 1,997,468 lbs. Total, 17,806,928 lbs.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS.—Brazil, 119 lbs.; British Guiana, 300 lbs.; British India, 52,150 lbs.; British West Africa, 3,120 lbs.; British West Indies, 535 lbs.; Colombia, 354 lbs.; Cuba, 39,714 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,580 lbs.; England, 3,116,681 lbs.; France, 1,165,735 lbs.; French West Indies, 1,200 lbs.; Mexico, 400 lbs.; Panama, 517 lbs.; San Domingo, 160 lbs.; Scotland, 1,170,848 lbs. Total, 5,553,213 lbs.

LARD.—Belgium, 2,651,816 lbs.; British West Africa, 11,360 lbs.; British West Indies, 4,800 lbs.; Cuba, 184,841 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,500 lbs.; England, 1,999,187 lbs.; France, 2,489,898 lbs.; Mexico, 22,800 lbs.; Panama, 990 lbs.; San Domingo, 35,390 lbs.; Scotland, 230,630 lbs. Total, 7,633,372 lbs.

LARD COMPOUNDS.—British West Indies, 26,968 lbs.; Cuba, 78,744 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 4,869 lbs.; France, 66,000 lbs.; French West Indies, 10,000 lbs.; Panama, 20,180 lbs. Total, 206,761 lbs.

LARD OIL.—San Domingo, 250 gals.

PICKLED PORK.—Barbados, 20,000 lbs.; British West Africa, 5,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 17,660 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,880 lbs.; French Guiana, 2,500 lbs.; Jamaica, 4,000 lbs.; Newfoundland, 16,750 lbs.; Panama, 1,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 2,860 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 20,000 lbs. Total, 91,650 lbs.

WESTERN DRESSED MEAT PRICES IN EASTERN MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed beef, lamb and mutton at New York and other Eastern markets on representative market days this week are reported as follows by the office of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture:

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1918.

Fresh beef, Western dressed:				
Steers:				
Choice	.....	Boston \$17.75@18.00	New York \$18.00@18.50	Philadelphia \$18.50@...
Good	.....	17.25@17.75	17.00@18.00	17.00@18.00
Medium	.....	17.00@17.25	16.50@17.00	16.00@17.00
Common	.....	15.50@16.50	15.50@16.50	15.00@15.50
Cows:				
Good	.....	15.50@16.00	15.00@16.00	14.50@15.50
Medium	.....	14.50@15.50	14.50@15.00	14.00@14.50
Common	.....	13.00@14.50	13.00@14.50	13.00@14.00
Bulls:				
Good	.....	14.00@14.50	15.00@15.50	14.00@15.00
Medium	.....	13.50@14.00	14.50@15.00	13.50@14.00
Common	.....	13.50@14.00	14.50@15.00	13.50@14.00
Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed:				
Lambs:				
Choice	.....	23.00@24.00	23.00@24.00	23.00@24.00
Good	.....	21.00@23.00	22.50@23.00	22.00@22.50
Medium	.....	18.00@21.00	21.50@22.50	20.00@21.00
Common	.....	18.50@21.50	18.50@21.50	18.50@21.50
Yearlings:				
Good	.....	17.00@18.00	17.00@18.00	20.00@21.00
Medium	.....	15.00@17.00	15.00@17.00	15.00@17.00
Mutton:				
Good	.....	17.50@18.00	19.00@21.00	18.00@19.00
Medium	.....	17.00@17.50	18.00@19.00	17.00@18.00
Common	.....	15.00@18.00	15.00@18.00	15.00@18.00

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1918.

Fresh beef, Western dressed:				
Steers:				
Choice	.....	17.50@17.75	18.00@18.50	17.00@18.00
Good	.....	17.25@17.50	17.00@18.00	17.00@18.00
Medium	.....	17.00@17.25	16.50@17.00	16.00@17.00
Common	.....	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00	15.00@15.50
Cows:				
Good	.....	15.50@16.00	15.00@16.00	14.50@15.00
Medium	.....	14.75@15.50	14.50@15.00	14.00@14.50
Common	.....	14.25@14.75	13.00@14.50	13.00@14.00
Bulls:				
Good	.....	14.00@14.50	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00
Medium	.....	13.50@14.00	14.50@15.00	13.50@14.00
Common	.....	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00	13.00@13.50
Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed:				
Lambs:				
Choice	.....	23.00@24.00	23.00@23.50	23.00@24.00
Good	.....	21.00@22.00	21.50@22.50	21.50@22.00
Medium	.....	18.00@20.00	20.00@21.50	20.00@21.00
Common	.....	18.50@20.00	18.50@20.00	18.00@20.00
Yearlings:				
Good	.....	17.00@18.00	17.00@18.00	20.00@21.00
Medium	.....	16.00@17.00	16.00@17.00	16.00@17.00
Common	.....	14.00@16.00	14.00@16.00	14.00@16.00
Mutton:				
Good	.....	19.00@21.00	19.00@21.00	18.00@19.00
Medium	.....	18.00@19.00	17.00@18.00	17.00@18.00
Common	.....	16.00@18.00	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00

Lamb prices "pluck in" at New York City and Philadelphia. All other lamb and mutton prices "pluck out."

HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York

NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES IN DRY GOODS LIQUORS AND APPAREL

CANNED PORK.—British India, 24,540 lbs.; British West Africa, 840 lbs.; France, 16,800 lbs. Total, 42,180 lbs.

CANNED SAUSAGE.—Brazil, 1,200 lbs.; British West Africa, 1,308 lbs.; British India, 70,902 lbs.; Colombia, 78 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 12 lbs.; France, 300 lbs.; San Domingo, 520 lbs. Total, 74,320 lbs.

OTHER SAUSAGE.—British India, 22,496 lbs.; British South Africa, 960 lbs.; British West Africa, 597 lbs.; Cuba, 5,100 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 262 lbs.; France, 199,244 lbs.; San Domingo, 500 lbs. Total, 229,159 lbs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from the port of New York during the ten-day period ending January 31, 1918, are just now reported by the U. S. Customs Service, as follows:

PICKLED BEEF.—Belgium, 429,681 lbs.;

Bermuda, 15,800 lbs.; British Guiana, 25,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 7,700 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 800 lbs.; French Guiana, 1,000 lbs.; Italy, 180 lbs.; Scotland, 19,127 lbs. Total, 499,288 lbs.

FRESH BEEF.—England, 3,874,496 lbs.; Italy, 516,090 lbs. Total, 4,390,586 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—British West Africa, 320 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,250 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 2,570 lbs.; Haiti, 4,900 lbs.; Panama, 5,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 850 lbs. Total, 15,890 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—England, 802,986 lbs.; Mexico, 22,662 lbs. Total, 825,648 lbs.

OTHER ANIMAL OILS.—Colombia, 10 gals.; Cuba, 100 gals.; Nicaragua, 10 gals. Total, 16,000 gals.

STEARINE FROM ANIMAL FATS.—Colombia, 21,300 lbs.; Peru, 26,400 lbs.; Venezuela, 20,000 lbs. Total, 67,700 lbs.

TALLOW.—Barbados, 375 lbs.; British Guiana, 3,500 lbs.; British West Indies, 749

lbs.; Danish West Indies, 425 lbs.; French West Indies, 500 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 700 lbs. Total, 6,249 lbs.

CANNED BEEF (Valued).—Bermuda, \$11; British Guiana, \$10; British India, \$6,919; British West Africa, \$1,323; British West Indies, \$95; Colombia, \$18; Cuba, \$2,158; Danish West Indies, \$217; Dutch Guiana, \$118; Egypt, \$10; England, \$138,676; France, \$83,235; Italy, \$350; San Domingo, \$75; Trinidad, Island of, \$12; Venezuela, \$109. Total, \$233,330.

OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS (Value).—Barbados, \$100; Brazil, \$187; British India, \$707; British West Africa, \$1,104; British West Indies, \$862; Colombia, \$167; Cuba, \$169; Danish West Indies, \$172; Dutch Guiana, \$28; France, \$10,351; French Guiana, \$387; French West Indies, \$320; Haiti, \$303; Hongkong, \$186; Jamaica, \$259; Panama, \$7,124; San Domingo, \$572; Scotland, \$6,563; Trinidad, Island of, \$6,311. Total, \$35,863.

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United States Sanitary Effluents Separating Apparatus
U S S E S A

The name that marks

THE ONE STANDARD SYSTEM OF GREASE RECOVERY

Why not stop the leak?

USSESA SALES COMPANY, Inc.

Suite 1238 Aeolian Hall, New York City, N. Y.

Sole Distributors for the U. S. Sanitary Effluents Separating Apparatus

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers	\$10.50@12.75
Oxen	—@—
Bulls	8.00@10.50
Cows	5.00@9.65

LIVE CALVES.

Live veals	14.00@18.50
Live calves, yearlings	6.50@7.50
Live calves, Southern	—@—
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	11.00@13.00
Live calves, barnyard	7.00@9.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs	15.50@17.50
Live lambs, culls	@13.00
Live sheep, yearlings	—@—
Live sheep, ewes	—@—
Live sheep, culls	—@—

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@18.00
Hogs, medium	@18.00
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@18.00
Pigs	@17.25
Roughs	@16.50

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	20 @20½
Choice native, light	19 @19½
Native, common to fair	17½ @18½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	18 @19
Choice native light	18 @19
Native, common to fair	17 @18
Choice Western, heavy	17½ @18½
Choice Western, light	16½ @17
Common to fair Texas	16 @17
Good to choice heifers	17 @18
Common to fair heifers	16 @17
Choice cows	15½ @16
Common to fair cows	14½ @15
Fresh Bologna bulls	16½ @16½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	22 @24	23 @24
No. 2 ribs	18 @20	21 @22
No. 3 ribs	15 @16	19 @20
No. 1 loins	22 @24	24 @26
No. 2 loins	18 @20	22 @23
No. 3 loins	15 @16	19 @21
No. 1 hinds and ribs	21 @23	21½ @23
No. 2 hinds and ribs	18 @20	19½ @21
No. 3 hinds and ribs	16 @18	18 @19
No. 1 rounds	18½ @19	@20
No. 2 rounds	17½ @18	@19
No. 3 rounds	16 @17	@18
No. 1 chucks	16½ @17½	@19
No. 2 chucks	15 @16	@18
No. 3 chucks	14 @15	@17½

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	@24
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	@21½
Western calves, choice	@23
Western calves, fair to good	@20
Grassers and buttermilks	@16

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@23½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@23½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@24½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@24½
Pigs	@24½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice	@25
Lambs, medium to good	@24
Lambs, choice	@22
Sheep, choice	@19
Sheep, medium to good	@20
Sheep, culls	@17

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@31½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	@30½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@30
Smoked picnic, light	@24½
Smoked picnic, heavy	@24
Smoked shoulders	@26
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	@24
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@34
Dried beef sets	@32
Pickled bellies, heavy	@30

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	@20
Fresh pork loins, Western	@25
Frozen pork loins	@22
Fresh pork tenderloins	@22
Frozen pork tenderloins	@22
Shoulders, city	@26
Shoulders, Western	@24
Butts, regular	@25
Butts, boneless	@26
Fresh hams, city	@29
Fresh hams, Western	@28
Fresh picnic hams	@23

BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.	80.00@82.50
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 48 lbs. per 100 pcs.	70.00@72.50
Black hoofs, per ton	75.00@85.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	75.00@85.00
White hoofs, per ton	85.00@90.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	@100.00
Horns, avg. 7¼ oz. and over, No. 1's	225.00@240.00
Horns, avg. 7¼ oz. and over, No. 2's	150.00@175.00
Horns, avg. 7¼ oz. and over, No. 3's	100.00@125.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd. 18	@28c. a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.	@17c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues	@16c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	@65c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	@100c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	@35c. a pound
Calves' livers	@30c. a pound
Reef kidneys	@15c. a pound
Mutton kidneys	@20c. a pound
Livers, beef	@20c. a pound
Oxtails	@14c. a pound
Hearts, beef	@13c. a pound
Rolls, beef	@21c. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western	@35c. a pound
Lamb's fries	@12c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	@24c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@7½
Suet, fresh and heavy	@18
Shop bones, per cwt.	@35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	•
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle	•
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	•
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle	•
Hog, free of salt, tea. or bbis., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@95
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.	@25
Hog middles	@25
Hog bungs	@14
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	@20
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@14
Beef hags, piece, f. o. b. New York	@32
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@8½
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each	@4
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each	@95
Beef bladders small, per dos.	@95

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	30	32
Pepper, Sing., black	25	27
Pepper, Penang, white	30	32
Pepper, red	18	21
Allspice	8	10½
Cinnamon	26	30
Coriander	17	19
Cloves	50	55
Ginger	25	28
Mace	54	58

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbis.	@27
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbis.	@31
Refined nitrate of soda, gran. f. o. b. N. Y.	@6½
Refined nitrate of soda, crystals	@6½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@.50
No. 2 skins	@.48
No. 3 skins	@.40
Pranded skins	@.35
Ticky skins	@.48
No. 1 B. M. skins	@.48
No. 2 B. M. skins	@.48
No. 1, 12½-14	@6.25
No. 2, 12½-14	@6.00
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	@6.00
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	@5.75
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@6.25
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@6.25
No. 1 B. M. kips, 14-18	@6.25
No. 2 B. M. kips	@6.00
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over	@7.25
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over	@7.00
Branded kips	@4.75
Heavy branded kips	@6.00
Ticky kips	@4.75
Heavy ticky kips	@6.00

Hereafter calfskins from 9 to 12 lbs. will be paid for by the pound, actual weight.

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Dry-packed—12 to box—	
Young toms, dry-picked, fancy	@38
Young hens, dry-picked, fancy	@38
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pkd., fancy	@38
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pkd., fair to good	@36
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pkd., poor	@28
Old hens	@28
Old toms	@34
Turkeys, barrels, Dry-packed	@35
Western, dry-pkd., young toms, fancy	@38
Western, dry-pkd., young hens, fancy	@38
Western, dry-pkd., young hens and toms, mixed, fancy	@38
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, young toms, fancy	@38
Ohio and Mich., scald., young hens, fancy	@38
Ohio and Mich., scald., old	@38
Ky. and Tenn., dry-picked, choice	@37
Ky. and Tenn., dry-picked, average best	@37
Ky. and Tenn., scalded, average best	@37
Ky. and Tenn., poor	@26
Texas, choice	@35
Texas, fair to good	@31

CHICKENS.

Capons—	
Phila., 8 lbs. and over, each	@42 @43
Phila., 6 to 7 lbs., each	@39 @40
Phila., small and alps.	@35 @37
Fresh, barrels, dry-packed—	
Phila. and L. I. fancy broilers, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	@45 @50
Western, dry-picked, broilers, per lb.	@25 @29
Virginia, milk-fed, mixed weights, per lb.	@— @—
Nearby squab broilers, 2 to 2½ lbs. to pair, per pair	@75 @1.00
Frozen—boxes—	
Western, milk-fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.	@31
Western, milk-fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz.	@31
Western, milk-fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.	@32
Western, milk-fed, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz.	@33
Western, milk-fed, 60 lbs. and up to doz.	@34
Western, corn-fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.	@29
Western, corn-fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz.	@29
Western, corn-fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.	@30
Western, corn-fed, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz.	@31
Western, corn-fed, 60 lbs. and up to doz.	@32
Fowls—Frozen, milk-fed—	
Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-picked	@35
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@35
Western, boxes, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@34
Western, boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@32
Western, boxes, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@30
Western, boxes, under 30 lbs. to doz.	@29
Fowls—Frozen, corn-fed—	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-picked	@34½
Western, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.	@34½
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.	@33½
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.	@32
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.	@30½
Western, under 30 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.	@29½
Other Poultry—	
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per dos.	@7.75

LIVE POULTRY.

Stags, nearby	@30
Fowls	@36
Roosters, old	@22
Turkeys	@25
Geese	@35
Ducks, average run	@35

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score)	@49
Creamery, higher (scoring lots)	@49½ @50
Creamery, Firsts (scoring lots)	@47½ @48½
Process, Extras	@45 @45½
Process, Firsts	@44 @44½

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	@40 @50
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	@47½ @48
Fresh gathered, firsts	@46½ @47
Fresh gathered, seconds	@45 @46
Fresh checks, good to choice	@— @—

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton	@80.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	@85.00
Dried blood, high grade	@6.75
Nitrate of soda—spot	@4.45
Bone black, discard, sugar house del.	nom. 40.00
New York	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 0 to 12 per cent. ammonia	6.80 and 10c.
Garbage tankage	@10.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	@— @—
Foreign fish guano, testing 15@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime	@— @—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid)	@— @—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%	@7.75
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25%	@7.75

